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YEAR BOOK
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COLLEGE OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY
OF NEW YORK
YEAR BOOK • JUNE 1916



PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF
NINETEEN • HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.


The Editor of the 1916 Year Book of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery wishes to express his sincerest thanks to Mr. Cowl, president of the Board of Trustees, for his kind and generous assistance when assistance was needed.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. John Heiss of the Language Printery, whose untiring efforts and able assistance saved us a very large sum of money, and made this book the fine work of art it is.

Our thanks are also due to Mr. Dagget of the American Press Association for his valuable assistance and advice which helped us greatly in compilation of the art work, and again aided us in pecuniary matters.

We are more than appreciative of the co-operation of the board of co-workers, each one of whom did his or her utmost in the particular department of work assigned and thus made the complete work possible.

Our acknowledgement for the "Fordon Studio," 127th Street and 7th Avenue, whose pictures are in this volume, is a warning to future classes. The treatment accorded us was so mean and disgusting that we refrain from any further comment.



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Charles Milton Ford, A.M., M.D.

YEAR BOOK

A DEDICATION IS AN EXPRESSION OF RESPECT AND APPRECIATION—

THAT IS WHY THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE 1916 YEAR BOOK AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATE THIS VOLUME

TO

PROFESSOR CHARLES MILTON FORD.

MORITZ A. JAGENDORF,
Editor.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

TO THE CLASS OF '16,

COLLEGE OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY OF NEW YORK.

It is with pleasure that I respond to the request of the editors of the Year Book, and extend a hearty greeting to the members of the Class of '16.

During the past three years you have followed the prescribed course of study in the College, with a varying degree of success, ever looking forward to the time when you would be freed from the restraint of College life and discipline. That time has now come and the future is before you and what use you make of the education obtained at great expense and labor, rests largely with each individual of the class.

The Faculty of the College have tried to give you a good ground work on which to build the structure of your future life work and now you must complete the work.

Continue to study and work hard maintaining a high standard of aim and accomplishment, and success is certain.

I wish you one and all a prosperous and useful life in the practice of your chosen profession.

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. MILTON FORD.



William Carr, A.M., M.D., D.D.S.

YEAR BOOK

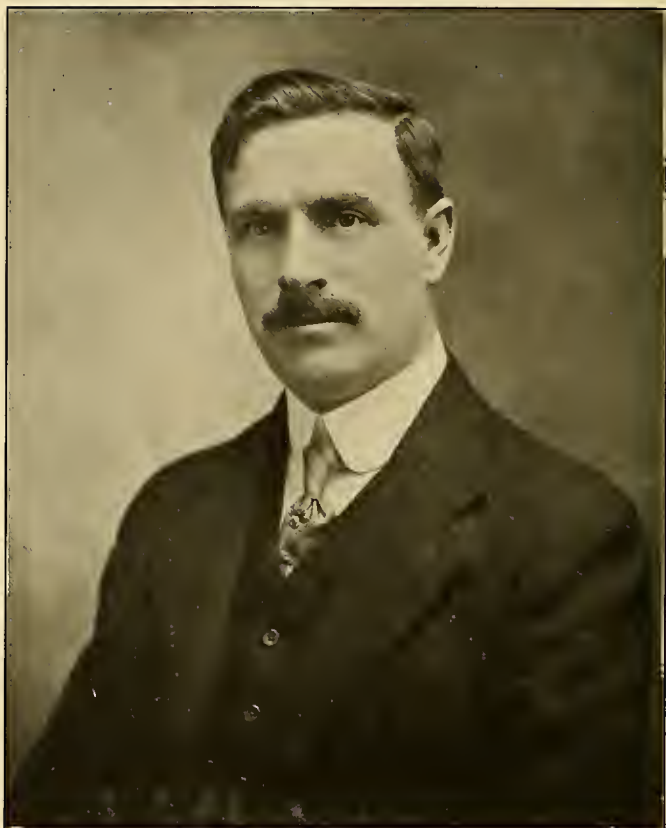
A PLEA.

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our graduates to the advantages of the Oral Surgery Department conducted by our Dean. During the present College year from October first to May first he has treated 460 cases, including the following :

Angioma	Impacted molars
Alveolar Abscess	Infected fingers
Antrum	Necrosis
Arsenical poisoning	Neuralgia
Burns	Osteomyelitis
Carcinoma	Osteoma
Caries	Papilla
Cleft palate	Pulpitis
Dislocated jaws	Post-extraction pains
Epulis	Periostitis
Epileptic	Scalp wounds
Epistaxis	Syncope
Extractions	Supernumeraries
Fractured Jaws	Tuberosities
Fibroma	Trismus

and in some instances we have been obliged to send to private hospitals cases where it was necessary for the patients to remain in the hospital for two weeks after the anesthetic and operation. It is a pity that we have not connected with the College building a hospital where these diseases could be attended to until they are cured. We hope the Alumni Association will take this subject under consideration and assist the Dean in procuring a building for these operations. It seems strange that the Alumni Association has not taken an interest in dental surgery, for other institutions have connected with them hospitals which enable the students to familiarize themselves with oral diseases.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN



Worthington Seaton Russell, M.D.

YEAR BOOK

TO THE CLASS OF 1916.

Today, as I write these words, you are the Senior Class; in a few days you will be the Graduating Class of 1916, and then you will pass out to do your part in the world of work as members of one of the great professions whose sacred mission it is to heal the sick. Your ambitions will touch the sky, but I would admonish you to keep before you the supreme ambition—to do the least important work as well as if it were the most important. To him who does this will come success in full measure, but better still will come the satisfaction of knowing he has done his best.

Seek not fame, for:

“Better than fame is still the wish for fame,
The glorious training for a glorious strife.”

and: “She comes unlook’d for if she comes at all.”

We have tried to teach you how to learn and soon you must learn for yourselves. Commence the day after graduation, for to stand still is to go backward, therefore keep up with the procession.

And in conclusion let me assure you that because you have left the College you have not left the memory of your instructors. We shall be glad to hear of your successes as well as ready to help you in your failures.

So to all success.

Yours sincerely,

Worthington Seaton Russell

Herbert Locke Wheeler, D.D.S.



Henry Harrington Janeway
A.B.,M.D.





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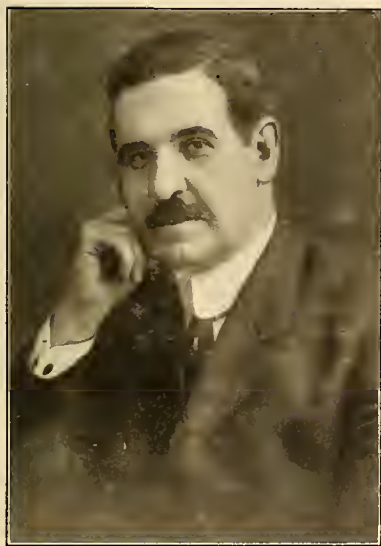


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~ June ~ 1916 ~

*Order for
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1916 YEAR BOOK

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NINETEEN SIXTEEN



Part of Senior Class

YEAR BOOK

A STRANGE BUT TRUE HISTORY OF OUR CLASS.

A STRANGE BUT
TRUE HISTORY
OF OUR CLASS



LIST! all ye who have ears! The whole planet and all other planets of the Universe! Future historians! Compilers of scientific records! Encyclopedeists! Writers of romances of great scientists! List well, for this is to be the history of the class of 1916 of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery!

The beginning was in the fall of 1913 in the immaculately clean and white building on 35th Street accompanied by a number of incidents which may be termed sublime by very reason of their simplicity. Officers were selected; some members tried for the athletic teams; a dance was given; a few aspiring would-be-literary geniuses gave their assistance to the then existing magazine; etc., etc., etc. Then came four months of respite and after that the herculean task of doing most of these things all over again. Once more a breathing spell, then the return for the last trial, the election of officers, and a class editor,—the editing of the year book and—upon completion of this,—sallying forth into the world to do the fine things that had been taught in the immaculately clean and white building on East 35th Street!

This I deem the finest example of a class history that has ever been written. It contains not a single superfluous incident, there are no exaggerated trifles to distort the facts; no resuscitating of tales that nature mercifully has us forget and which some inflated, self-styled writer would force down our gullets; no stupid and sickening pseudo-humorisms that are ancient as the moon. Here you find only an enumeration of those most important occurrences that will go down to posterity in letters of violet and green. And for this I humbly expect that all will be grateful and thankful as well. For, to tell the truth, I could have done something very different.

I might have written reams and reams of paper. Never was man fit to write just such histories in general and this one in particular! Whichever way I look upon myself,—physically or mentally, I find every cell of my body formed to suit this particular kind of work. Perhaps it would be well to be more definite.

You well know, kind reader, that histories can only be written by such as can look calm and impartial at the facts to be recorded. This is only possible where the historian is

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

A STRANGE BUT TRUE HISTORY OF OUR CLASS not part of the action. The devastating butchery with which all the nations are so much occupied right now could hardly be written by any man present on the battlefields and part of the warring factions. All the hatred, stupidity, egotism, and pig-headedness that has made this pastime so popular would enter in the writing and thus make it disproportionately partial. It can only be written by a clear thinking man who mentally is not for any particular side, and who, observing all facts from the proper distance,—with but little actual contact with them,—sees them in their true perspective. All this can be applied to me to the very letter.

For one year I never came near the class; for another I was a member in body only,—when I had to be; keeping my observing intellect at a proper distance from all deep-stirring history-making events. As for the third year, I am so deeply occupied writing this history and the like, and studying the nervous system and the *Materia Medica* of Arsenic poisoning that at times I must actually kick myself in the shins to force my attention to the fact that I am here to look and observe.

Furthermore I have a great passion for writing, or to speak more scientifically, I have a great mania for writing. I could write until I would have the chinese wall bewritten and then do it all over again and derive the greatest joy therefrom.

Again I have a most fertile and active imagination. It is illimitable in scope; I do not stop at any thought or image. And nothing proves this better than the fact that I am undertaking the writing of a "History". I must explain: I do not believe that there exists any such thing as a history. No one has ever written one, nor will anyone ever write one. The reason why?—I shall argue some other time; the statement of the fact must suffice at the present. Yet, knowing I cannot do it, I will nevertheless accomplish it. If you object to this kind of logic, I must refer you to "Pliny's Natural History" wherein you will find a full and elaborate explanation of this particular manner of reasoning. Finally, physically I have developed my right phalanges by dint of writing and dental practice to herculean strength. Blessed with all these history-writing accomplishments: a marvelous imagination; a great passion for writing; a lack (a very purposeful lack) of accurate knowledge of the events; a dexterity and strength of phalanges; don't you agree with me that I was created for this and no other kind of work! Every word I have written verifies my assertion and every word that I shall write will add

YEAR BOOK

to it. . . . How I could open the Sesame of my imagination as I have of my reasoning faculties! A STRANGE BUT TRUE HISTORY OF OUR CLASS

Living in the mind is much more intense and real than in actuality. At least so I have found it. Impressions will crowd the unconscious,—but it is only when ‘recollecting’ them that they take on clear and well defined form. How many a time have I passed rooms and persons in the college building with but an unconscious momentary notice; yet, once all alone in my room with the full evening light on the Arabic design on the carpet and these fleeting impressions take a new vivid life—more vivid than in actuality. Particularly ‘first impressions’. The ‘first sight’ of the college buildings and the vivid first scent of the breath of the new paint; the first glimpse of the class rooms and the Infirmaries—Laboratories—all making towards one single thought: friendly respect towards those who took the care to create so pleasant a house for studies. Another first indelible impression was the cordial welcome of the “registrar.” He suggested a cheerful deity of smiles—not a stern professor. Then the first sight of women at scientific lectures. It brought a feeling of strangeness! . . . There is one incident I always recreate in my mind with a great amount of delight: first lectures. Having attended school for quite a number of years and having heard so many of these ‘first lectures’ I have come to attach quite a good deal of significance to them. A sort of negative significance—since they almost invariably create an effect entirely different from what it actually turns out to be. Generally they are very serious, but I have long ago learned that only with German professors are they really so. Professors of all other nations possess a sense of humor and hence I am certain must smile secretly at their own grave assertion on facing “a new wave of serious faces.” And yet, one of my amusing recollections of these last two years will be the remarkable misjudgment I displayed in the characterization of some of the professors because of these very first lectures. For example one of the professors whom I thought a ‘fire eater’ and ‘perfect efficiency system’ I have found to be one of most pleasant men on the faculty and who has been to me almost a personal friend. And this was not the only instance. Which leads me to believe that judgment by first impressions should be confined to inanimate things only; human beings are too complicated and changeable.

Then after painting for you this back-drop,—the scenery so to say. I might have turned to the action of this moving tale. First I would like to have done away with one impres-

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

A STRANGE BUT OF OUR CLASS TRUE HISTORY

sion: the stigma of misbehavior. I can hardly frown at the accusation. True, at times the behavior was more fit for the kindergarten than a professional school, but then it must never be forgotten that it was but the expression of exuberant youth,—and nothing appeals to ‘this historian’ more than youthfulness. To act youthful is the only way to beat old age and perhaps arterio-sclerosis. So, if at times we did act rather like very young children than men and women of science, let it be remembered that even lustful noise is preferable to morose, serious faces.

Then I might have turned to the real gist of the history. I might have taken up individual records. Each and every member of the class might have received a careful, just, and admirably written short history. It would have commenced with as early a time as possible and gone thru all mental and physical development and material progress up to the moment when this goes down on paper. If possible I should have included all the important events of those who had any influence on their career: fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, sweet-hearts. Nor should I have omitted talking of the surrounding influences and the hereditary influences. In other words, the record would have been as complete as it possibly could be.

I should have commenced something like this: Professionally the student of the nineteen sixteen class may be readily divided into three large classes. Those who study with a serious purpose,—be it because of the interest in science, or the interest in a serious purpose in life; or because the work particularly appealed to them. Then there are those who study because they are to derive an immediate benefit—say pecuniary . . . social . . .

And so, good readers, I have given you a fair example of the kind of history I might have written. Are you not thankful for having confined myself to the few short lines which you read in the first paragraph (the second) I wrote. Of course there may have been a few with a literary turn of mind who could have preferred my many pages of printed lines—to those I apologize and will add a word of comfort and joy: “Some day they may yet have the opportunity.” When I have no more to worry about examinations and practical ‘required cases’ I shall turn to write a complete and unabridged history of the class of nineteen sixteen. My models will be Gibbons and Clara Steichen.

But one more word before I close. Of course this was no history. I cannot do what is impossible nor would I be guilty

YEAR BOOK

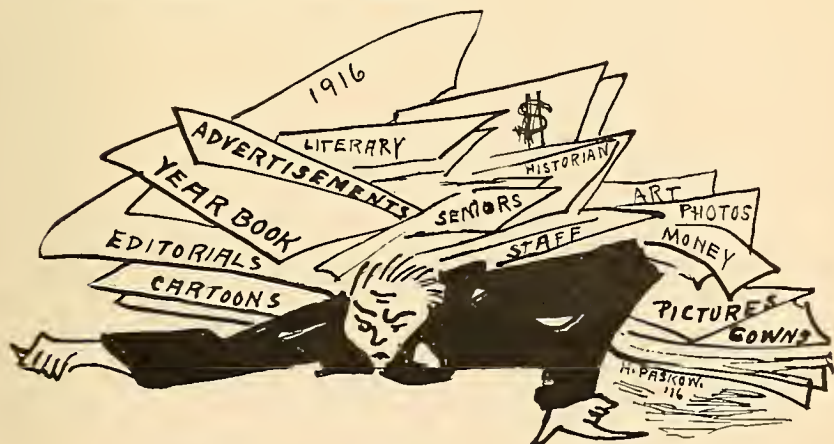
of writing a few pages and labelling them a history just because others have stupidly done so. There is no such a thing as a history. For that means recording something that is gone and past—dead. Nothing is ever dead. In fact the incidents that occurred during the past three years of college will henceforth be more alive than they were even while they were actually occurring. They will now live in the imagination and each one will have a personal interesting manner of seeing them. All of which is infinitely more interesting than getting them down in one black and white form. Moreover how could one possibly write the history—the past—of one hundred and thirty human beings who are first to go out and accomplish their deeds? Perish the thought! Let others who will, write histories,—not I. This has only been the whim of a moment; an interesting and pleasant pastime: a winding thought that turned every now and then aside to get some pleasure out of a particular impression and then continued. . . .

M. A. JAGENDORF.

HERE AND THERE.

A freshie once was asked to give
By Young's rule, I was told,
The dose of some mild laxative
For a child eleven months old.
So this is what the freshie did
And thought it quite a stunt: —
He found the dose for a year old kid
And marked it, "Wait a month."

M. M.



OUR POOR EDITOR



COLLOIDAL chemistry concerns itself with a study of the fine subdivisions of matter after a certain stage. A colloidal solution is one in which the particles are so finely subdivided that they remain in permanent suspension. This definition permits of the assumption that any substance can be sufficiently subdivided to represent a transformation into a "colloid," which assumption has been verified. Sodium Chloride, a typical crystalline substance, can be transformed into a colloid by such a subdivision. Thus we see that there is no sharp demarcation between colloidal and ordinary chemistry but rather a transition.

With the advent of the ultra-microscope great strides have been made in the study of this comparatively new branch of chemistry. Under the ordinary high power microscope, the smallest particle visible has a diameter of one tenth of a micron, which is taken as the distinguishing limit between precipitates and colloids. With the ultra-microscope, particles become visible whose diameter is four tenths of a millimicron. This means four ten millionths of a millimeter, an inconceivable dimension. The principle of the ultra-microscope is very ingenious and easy to comprehend. If a beam of light is thrown across a totally darkened room, one may observe the dust particles of the air in rapid vibratory motion. This phenomenon can be accentuated by throwing a handful of mica particles within the beam. Instantly bright iridescent particles are seen dancing in the light, producing a fascinating spectacle. This principle is the distinctive feature of the ultra-microscope. The ray of light is allowed to pass parallel to the stage across a dark field instead of being reflected directly thru the lens by the mirror. The latter method has the disadvantage of dazzling the eye and thus obscures the vision. A common example of this is our failure to see the stars during the day on account of the superior brilliancy of the sun. The physical difference, therefore, between the ultra-microscope and the ordinary microscope is that the former makes use of the principle of "refracted" light while the latter is based on the principle of "reflected" light.

The most interesting feature of the ultra-microscopic particles is their tremendous rate of movement which increases directly with their decrease in size. The most common form of movement is the Brownian, characteristic of the cocci germs, which, indeed, represent colloidal particles.

YEAR BOOK

The color of a colloid may be of any kind and is determined by the size of the particles. Thus gold, whose particles are of the finest, presents a yellow-to-an-orange color, whereas increasing the size of the particles successively, causes a concomitant change in color from red to violet to blue, and finally to green. This serves to explain why gold foil presents a green appearance by transmitted light. Silver shows similar changes. When composed of the smallest particles, it is colorless, while as they increase in size, it becomes yellow, and in silver foil, blue. Rubies and other precious stones are colloids of various subdivisions. The fact that color varies with the size of the particles of a substance is accepted by the dye-stuff industry as the basis for the modern method of studying dyes.

COLLOIDAL
CHEMISTRY
SOME DENTAL
APPLICATIONS

The size of the particles also determines the surface of the substance exposed. This is an important factor in physiological processes. Thus, a unit of one cubic centimeter presents a surface of six square centimeters. A volume of one cubic centimeter containing particles of one-tenth of a micron presents a surface of sixty square meters. The same volume containing particles of one-tenth of a milli-micron presents a surface of sixty thousand square meters, which compares favorably with the total surface of the leaves of a tree.

There are two methods for making colloids. One is by starting with a molecular solution and allowing the molecules to grow. This is the condensation method. The other is to start with a solid and subdivide it into sufficiently small particles. The latter is called the dispersion method. When a substance like glue or gelatin is dissolved in water, it disperses into very minute particles. These remain in permanent suspension due to the formation of an envelope around them, and to their Brownian movement, which prevents their coalescing with the consequent formation of particles sufficiently heavy to precipitate.

A very important property of colloids is their so-called protective action in solutions. If we add a small percentage of gelatin to a solution of gypsum or Calcium Sulphate, the crystallization of the Plaster of Paris is markedly delayed. This fact is employed in medicine, altho its explanation was only recently made possible by colloidal investigations. It was a custom with physicians to prescribe the addition of gelatin to milk when curdling took place. The gelatin prevented the curdling and aided digestion. The chemical explanation is found in the following experiment:—If some milk is poured into a beaker, and vinegar added, we obtain a

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

COLLOIDAL CHEMISTRY SOME DENTAL APPLICATIONS

precipitate. If now we pour the same amount of milk into another beaker, add some gelatin, and then add vinegar, we obtain no precipitate. These conditions exist in the stomach. The casein of the milk is very easily precipitated by the Hydrochloric Acid, causing digestive disturbance. This substance is an irreversible colloid. Soap is an example of a reversible colloid. It crystallizes in an alcoholic solution and readily forms a colloidal solution when transferred to water. The adding of gelatin to milk prevents precipitation. Cow's milk has a comparatively large percentage of casein ($3\frac{1}{2}\%$) and a small percentage of albumin ($1\frac{1}{2}\%$). Human milk has a greater percentage of albumin than casein, while the ass's milk has the least amount of casein. Hence the latter is the best milk to give when the former two have been found unsatisfactory, as it has a large amount of protective colloid in the form of albumin and very little irreversible colloid in the form of casein. For the same reason iced cream containing gelatin is both more palatable and more digestible.

Colloidal chemistry is of the highest importance in medical science as well as in biology. To quote Prof. Stewart W. Young of Stanford University: "When one considers the relatively infrequent occurrence in biological systems of either crystalline substances or of substances that may readily be made to crystallize from water (the universal biologic dispersing medium), it immediately becomes evident that the chemistry and physics of such systems must be in the main colloidal. All bio-chemistry is thus in the main colloidal chemistry." To bring the above statement home more strikingly, it is but necessary to add that the formation of crystals between joints causes gout, while violent poisons such as corrosive sublimate, are transformed into irreversible colloids and form crystals in the cells. Hence we give albumin in mercurial poisoning to protect the poisonous solution and prevent its crystallization, a condition which permits of easy passage through the cell-membrane. Colloids do not diffuse or dialyse.

Living cells show the Brownian movement; histology is properly a study of colloidal chemistry. Muscular movement likewise may be explained on the colloidal basis as was done by Prof. Janeway in the "Acorn" of April, 1915. All our foods and the entire composition of our body are mostly colloidal.

Some commercial applications are interesting from the dentist's point of view. India-rubber, for instance, in both the coagulation and vulcanization process undergoes distinc-

YEAR BOOK

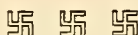
tive colloidal changes. The best steels are made by the colloidal process. An explanation for the degree of malleability of a metal is found in colloidal chemistry: the very small particles of a metal have an air film which prevents their coming together. If, however, we heat the metal, the film is driven off and pressure of the two surfaces brings more points in contact. This also impresses the importance of clean surfaces in soldering.

In the manufacture of Argyrol finely divided or colloidal silver is used with Lysalbinic acid, which prevents flocculation. As much as 90% of silver can thus be dissolved, whereas in water alone, silver can only form a very dilute suspension.

In boilers the lime salts in solution, like the bicarbonate, are decomposed by heat with the separation of calcium carbonate. At first the salt is in the highly dispersed state, but soon becomes an amorphous, flocculated, crystalline, or compact colloid at the bottom, which process is called incrustation or scaling. If now we add gelatin or glue to the temporary hard water, a permanent suspension is formed of the minute lime salt particles; they do not flocculate, and can be easily blown off.

Hitherto matter has been studied in bulk or in molecular solution. There is, however, a whole world of dimensions between, constituting the study of colloidal chemistry. This branch offers untold promises thru investigation. Every profession and every industry should direct its energies to the unraveling of the many secrets of nature which this science is ready to yield. To the dentist this field is very broad. The saliva is a typical colloid, and its actions should be studied ultra-microscopically. Digestion is a colloidal process. Some of the technical fields have already been mentioned. We have therefore to deal with a comparatively new science awaiting development, and it is barely possible to anticipate the wonderful discoveries to which this field may lead.

A. BENNETT GOLDBURG.



What is so rare as that day in June,
When exams. are over, and pretty soon
The faculty meets and casts your lot
Whether up the aisle you march or not.

Things we seek and do not find:—
Three point contact—at the state board grind.
Things we find, but do not seek:—
Exposed pulps and dams that leak.

M. M.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

C. D. O. S. ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

C. D. O. S. ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES.



I N 1914 our college was invited to participate in the Twentieth Annual Relay Race Carnival of the University of Pennsylvania. We were represented by a quarter mile relay team composed of Fisher '15 Miller '15, Reed '16 and Taylor '16. It was our first essay in the field of athletics and proved surprisingly encouraging, for we won third place against institutions of much larger student bodies. Each member of the team received a handsome silver cup.

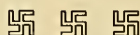
In the fall of the same year the class of 1917 developed a splendid basketball team which made a favorable showing against many well known institutions. The same class produced an excellent baseball team.

We sent another relay team to Philadelphia in 1915. Through the efforts of Prof. Carr and Dr. Sueskind an athletic association was organized and the team received official support from the student body. Bryant '17, Norman '17, Reed '16, and Taylor '16 were our standard bearers. We gained 4th place from a field of 8 starters, the winning team breaking the record.

This year the Pennsylvania race is again the chief event, and we are fitting out a team under most auspicious circumstances. We still have with us last year's team, while Kothloff, Rosenberg, Berglind, Kevitt and Overton form a fertile list from which to choose strengthening material. Taylor '16 was elected captain and Dr. Sueskind is again the faculty advisor.

It is to be hoped that the student body will continue to support the athletic enterprises of the college and create within our institution a spirit akin to that existing in the big universities, which will serve to bind more securely the friendships of the students and to stimulate at the same time enthusiastic study, thus tending toward a realization of the Roman motto "Mens Sana in Corpore Sano."

EDMUND H. TAYLOR '16.



McCaffrey was reciting before Dr. Russel.

Dr. R: "What is White Vitriol?"

Mac: "Zinc Sulphate."

Dr. R: "What is green Vitriol?"

Mac: "A half of White Vitriol."

YEAR BOOK



TRACK TEAM OF 1916.



IN PEACE



DR. SUESKIND
COACH OF TRACK TEAM.



7 DAYS AT C.D.O.S.



FRANKLIN FIELD AT PENN.



LITTLE GEORGE

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

DUTIES OF A DENTIST IN WAR TIME

THE DUTIES OF A DENTIST IN WAR TIME.



THE first duty is loyalty and a willingness to sacrifice everything for one's country, however we acquire citizenship, either by birth or adoption.

The present conflict in Europe has shown that the dentist, if properly equipped, can be of infinite service to his country by his professional skill.

New types of explosives and projectiles necessitating trench warfare, and other conditions have combined to produce a greater proportion of face and jaw injuries than have ever been known before in the history of mankind. Not to mention the immediate need of attention in these cases their future prospects are pathetic.

A man with a leg or arm gone is not repulsive and usually excites sympathy. There is no objection to having him around, but not so with those with mangled and disfigured faces. It is with difficulty we bring ourselves to look long upon such an unfortunate. These men are as much entitled to gratitude for the sacrifice they have made for their country as the maimed or helpless, and ways should be found to remedy this disfigurement wherever possible.

We should be glad and proud to serve them and they are entitled to the assistance. With all that can be done the debt owed them cannot be paid. Our duty then is to add to the work of the plastic surgeon our skill as dentists. The surgeon can graft skin and in some cases bone, but teeth and alveolar process can not be grown or grafted in these cases. Here is where the dentist can do a necessary work if he has the required skill and knowledge. He can originate and make artificial substitutes for bone and teeth. He can shape and reproduce with such skill, if he has the ability, that not only the functions of the lost parts may be found in the substitutes but appearance, semblance of human countenance and the power to articulate words and speech may be obtained.

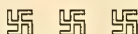
Let me call your attention to the fact that in order to be in a position to do this great work for the man who has given all for his country we must not only be dentists but prosthetic dentists. Gold and porcelain fillings or inlays are not needed. Plastic fillings may be needed for all soldiers but the poor mutilated patriot whose face or jaw has been shot away *must have* the service of the dentist who has the ability to do prosthetic dentistry. The cheeks or lips may need to be supported.

YEAR BOOK

Broken and shattered jaws may need to be held in splints during the healing process and retained in position afterward—the work of the prosthetic dentist. To do this not only requires the technical skill of the prosthetic dentist, it demands the thoro knowledge of Anatomy, Oral Surgery, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Pathology and Bacteriology. That, the thoroly educated dentist must have, and also artistic ability. Let us hope that the present demands upon dentists created by this war may stimulate the young man to see and appreciate the great necessity for a more thoro knowledge of Oral Surgery, Prosthetic skill and knowledge of Pathology.

It should show us the desirability, yes, the necessity of the young men getting hospital experience after graduating from the dental college if they desire to be able to do the best for those who need their services in peace or in war.

HERBERT LOCKE WHEELER, D.D.S.



STUDENT DAYS ESCAPEDE.

STUDENT DAYS ESCAPEDE



THE conscious power to will successfully I understood and practiced at an age when other children do not even clearly realize stubbornness. I learned it when I was eight, from an old-smelling book called "The Ego and its Own". Tho not fully understanding a single sentence, I clearly felt, almost unconsciously, its complete fundamental principle: the right "to will." And I had not practised that very long when I realized that there lay the whole secret of success. By now, all I do when I want something, is to want it very hard, then go for it until I get it.

This was violently contradicted one evening by a long-haired gentleman who was ever crying to the four winds "of the capital that enslaves humanity." His chicken heart was longing for a trip to Europe such as one in the company, rich in goods of the world, was about to make.

I tried very hard to convince him that capital was not needed; that at the most, if one desired to travel lord-fashion instead of working, \$75 would be plenty. But it was like talking to Sodom and Gomorrah after their wreckage. He worked himself into a passion—I too grew warm, and the up-shot of it was: I was to take the trip to prove my canon of "will." I was to be three months in Europe; cost, no more

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

STUDENT DAYS than \$75; no work, except on the ship. I decided on a date, ESCAPADE June 20th, and began bidding my friends good bye. Three quarters of the difficulty was already overcome. I had resolved to go.

Five days before the 20th, it was Monday, I secured a list of all the outgoing steamers and set to visiting each, offering to work at anything except stoker, in return for my passage. By two o'clock I had arrived at the last steamer I could possibly try, outside of cattle boats, and it was just there I was taken on—as steward. (It was to turn practically to a first class passage the day after we left.) The ship sailed on Thursday, two days earlier than “I knew I would go.” Those who had considered it an act of lunacy to bid good-bye without being certain of a passage, were silent now.

Thursday morning at the appointed hour I presented myself and was sent out with the rest of the crew to help the incoming passengers, but very soon the second chief steward came up and inquired whether I would not rather do some work “more appropriate for a student.” It was sorting the mail. I went at it with a good will and accomplished in five hours what generally takes two days. By then it was dinner time, so I turned to my duties as waiter,—for the first and last time.

When I told the chief steward I knew how to serve a table, I told the blackest lie of my life. But I had tackled more difficult problems of which I had no previous knowledge—and had succeeded. I was not afraid now; at it I went. Aided by a Danish chap who worked next to me I arranged the silver. Then I turned to study the menu—and I began to lose heart. It was of incalculable length, and the names were stranger than the terms in an anatomy. Worst of all I was beginning to feel sick. I am a very bad sailor and the boat was keeling and heaving as if in sympathy for my coming fate. I passed the worst fifteen minutes of the whole summer; every time the glass doors opened I turned hot and cold, “like the dishes” I was repeating to myself in despair. My head and bowels were battling with invisible powers.

At last they came, two gentlemen, and all my fears turned out foolishly groundless. They knew I was a student. My blunders, instead of aggravating kept them in constant laughter so that they could not eat. So great was their mirth that I even forgot my seasickness. But twice I brought them what they ordered: ice cream and fruit, the rest I chose at random. Once I fell in the kitchen. The salt of all the ocean

is not as sharp as the names by which I was called. Towards the end, the third person who sat at my table arrived: a charming young woman. In order to facilitate my labor she permitted me to bring anything I chose. And so well was she satisfied, that at the end she pressed a small green roll in my hand. Now, I have a natural dislike for money *per se*. As I got it now it embarrassed me beyond words. I returned it with a face that plainly bespoke my feeling, but she gently put it back and smiling encouragingly walked off.

STUDENT DAYS
ESCAPADE

I promptly went to the chief steward and asked him to return the money and also to arrange it so that they would not give me any more. For a time he was dumbfounded. At last he gasped: "My God, you'll never do for a waiter." A consultation followed and I was given the official position of clerk in general, with no work in particular. In other words, no work at all. From morning till night I read Anatol France, chatted with the many friends I made, kept my eye on the bell boys, and helped whenever there was an opportunity—which was very rare. My meals I ordered from the same menu as did the first class passengers; I slept in a room where there were but three more besides me. Not much was missing to make it a first class passage. From the bellboys up each vied with the other to make the trip pleasant for me. The chief steward treated me with fatherly affection, and ever since I have not had a better friend. Of the other two—one, a college man who remembered the subjects he had studied, supplied me with intellectual food: discussions in art and literature; the other was forever on the lookout whether I ate enough. So here I had friendship, intellectual pleasure and bodily comfort. Could a man wish for more?

Seven days later I was in Plymouth. Expenses so far \$1, a sum the man who served me well deserved. From there I went to London by train—second class, in order to be in the pleasant company of Mrs. B. and her charming niece and son.

It was ugly weather, raw and rainy, when I set out to find a lodging. Whenever I reach a city where I intend to stay for any length of time, I leave my belongings at the station, then walk about leisurely until I find a place agreeable to my taste and purse. It is worth a good deal of money not to be thought a total stranger. This was exactly what I did now, and after considerable wandering selected a room in Gower Street—because it was next to a dramatic school, and because the door was opened by a beautiful pair of blue eyes surrounded by fine, shining auburn hair, the daughter

STUDENT DAYS of the landlady. The room including breakfast was \$3.25 per week. This was rather dear, but the amusement that I derived was worth a hundred times more.

ESCAPADE

From my window I watched the rehearsals in the yard of the dramatic school, or I should rather say, watched the young ladies practice smoking. They all smoked more than rehearsed; how to hold a cigarette was of greater importance than the most expressive gesture. And the devil-who-cares air, and the happy-bohemian joy in which they puffed away! It was worth the seven kingdoms of gold to see it.

Most of my time I spent visiting interesting places, often in the company of Leonore. Many an afternoon was passed in the company of men I shall not forget: Mr. Parker, a happy soul as those he writes about; Mr. Zangwill, serious and earnest, I almost said like his great "King . . ." I went to the theatre every night. All I did, was to present my card and on it the name of the (college) "paper" of which I had been Dramatic Critic, and it opened the doors to me like *sesame*. I took to this truthful deceit (I simply called it a "daily paper," which it is, only I omitted the "college") from sheer aggravation. The condescending air with which most Englishmen treated their "green country cousin from America" was irritating to say the least. And this was a little way—even if puerile—of soothing my feelings.

The sixteen days in London, including the fare from Plymouth and to Paris were about \$23. About two dollars of that went into books. Surely this was cheap.

On the way to Paris I had another sign from the powers who always aid those who are determined to succeed. After I had been riding in the train for some time, I expressed in no polite words my sentiments on third class comforts.

"But my dear Sir, this is second class—"; this from an English gentleman who sat next to me.

"When do they call for the tickets?" I asked.

"Oh, any time."

"And must one pay the difference when taking second instead of third class by oversight?"

"Oh, no," was the sweet reply, "the payment for that is fine and imprisonment."

When we got into Lazare, the conductor collected everyone's ticket—but mine.

I got into Paris the 14th of July, the day of the Grand Fête, and I did not care to waste any time in search of a lodging, so I took a room in the first reasonable hotel I found.

Then I turned Parisian . . . I got into bed Monday July 15, STUDENT DAYS
at 6:30 a. m. Cost: 5f. ESCAPADE

On Tuesday I took a walk in the Cité. I love the narrow, rickety streets, where the old women spend the afternoons gossiping and mending clothes. People are still natural there and the living is cheap, so I decided to live there. Before one of the houses in the Rue de la Polytechnique that runs right off the Rue de la Montagne St. Genvieve sat a young beautiful girl, whose eyes would shame a poet's imagination; next to her was a portly, old mustachioed Dame; both were working on a white spread. I addressed myself to them. Whenever I want aid I address myself either to the very young or the very old. Old people advise you because they know the value of it; the young help from sheer hope; they feel as if it concerned their very selves. As for the middle aged they are too taken up with themselves to think of others.

"Good day, Madam," said I, "here is a poor student in search of a lodging with honest people. I ask but little and I will make little trouble. Do you know of any family in the neighborhood that would take me?"

There followed a long conversation and at the end of it she told me to return to-morrow—she would look around. Unless I did not understand human nature, my lodging was already provided. During all that time Yvette (that was the girl's name—her grand-daughter) and I, had been also conversing—with our eyes—and I knew I would see her again.

The next day Mme. Fémeau announced that there was a spare room for me in her son's house. It was occupied by her younger son who traveled during the summer months selling candies. My room was a delight to the eye. It was Yvette who did the cleaning. The rent was \$3.80, which was one dollar less than could be found in any hotel. For the meals I paid 50c. a day, and Mme Fémeau took particular trouble to prove to me that no cooking equalled the French. I soon became like one of the family, and there was one who cried a good deal when I left.

I spent my days as I should like to spend them in Paradise, or any other place. Morning, a walk in the sunny Luxembourg or Tuileries in company with good brother Louis—a finer soul there never was;—or with Blanchard—good, kind, and so Indiana-an, even when he lost at cards. The afternoon at the Louvre or a library or an outing; evenings, theatre or opera (free again, but not by any mean stratagem), or a café or sitting on the steps of St. Etienne, my favorite

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

STUDENT DAYS ESCAPADE

church, and around me all the good neighbors discussing all but metaphysics, and sometimes even that. Sunday belonged to Yvette; a concert, or excursion or just wandering about town. And the cost of all this pleasure was less than a news-boy's daily earnings.

One night I turned street singer. Ernest Lamirand, small and deformed, who lived across from me, supported himself by singing popular songs on street corners and selling the copies. One day I begged him to let me sing in his stead. That evening I stood at the foot of Rue St. Genvieve singing with great glee "La Ribaude," a sentimental ballade of a woman's revenge. My enthusiasm was so great that soon all were singing with like good will and—every copy was sold. Such success had never come to Ernest. Towards the end he gave me away and then the crowd would not let me go until I had sung some American songs. Then perhaps for the first time in history the mountain on which Saint Genvieve had lived rang with hearty American college songs. It was a happy evening! The next day Ernest asked me to sing again, but Monnet Sully was playing Oedipus and I went to see the finest tragedian of our times.

One morning the walls of the houses looked gray and narrow; I missed the sunshine and the verdure. By noon my mind was made up; out to the country; by train to St. Malo.



THE STEWARD



WALLS OF ST. MALO

Y E A R B O O K

a city I was particularly anxious to visit; then tramping along STUDENT DAYS the N. W. coast to Cherbourg where I would meet my steamer. ESCAPADE I left that evening.

My stay in Paris had been six weeks and five days. For rent and board I paid \$30.40; incidentals, \$13.75. Had I lived in a hotel the expense would have been about double.

St. Malo is a town of glorious mediaeval quaintness and filth. Around the city is built a thick rampart as a protection against invaders, and in almost every house there is a Madonna as a protection against the devil. But a charming lady with whom I was promenading that evening on the fortification said that often neither had proven safe. Meals and lodging in a devil proof house was 80c. for the day. This was a saving of at least 40c. over a hotel. I suppose living with private families as I did would not be easy for one not conversant with the language, yet it seems to me that even the slightest knowledge plus a pleasant and happy smile would do as well.

The sun shone glorious and golden in the morning and as I walked along the road the sign posts passed like birds in the air. I was not always walking; a lass on a high wagon; a gentleman farmer going to market; and—a merry greeting, then always followed an invitation to ride along.

Near St. Broladre,—it was the mellow time of day, when the sun shines in longing beauty as if in sorrow at departing, I was arrested by the sight of a living Madonna. She sat on a high haystack against the purple sun, her childish face and bare shoulders a strange living purple brown, and in her lap sat her little brother, round and glittering, clothed in a tiny chemise up to his little breast and the rest in hot sunshine and warm breeze. They were looking at one another in contented tiredness with limpid dark eyes that reminded me of Yvette—. I said a prayer and not far from there put up for the night; it was a stone wind-mill and my bed was clean straw.

Expenses for the day: 37c.

Before sunrise, alas! she did not rise that day, I was again on the road. Soon there rose up St. Michel, gray and gigantic, floating in the white mist like an enchanted stronghold.

On the roads of France walking in any kind of weather is delightful. There came down now a rain, warm and caressing and the country shone fresh and clear as if newly washed. It was like the feeling within me. Late at night I arrived in Marcey, but there was not a single auberge and though I

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

STUDENT DAYS knocked at almost every door, none would permit me to stay.
ESCAPADE Men in this part of the country are rich and therefore hardened. However, I could not continue, it was pouring like the great flood, and the night was black as Egypt, so I picked out the first barn I saw and got in, stupidly enough, thru the front door, and clomb up the loft. In a moment the watchdog was howling as if the fiend was chewing his tail. Soon the owner came up and I thought it best to tell him why the dog was howling and why I was up there. "Out, you scamp, you thief," he bellowed. I was quite angry by now. Picking up the hayfork I began brandishing it through the loft window. "If you come up here—," I yelled. He understood. Off he went cursing and rousing the neighbors. Whereupon I thought it time to decamp. I locked the front door tight and sneaked out thru the back and by a wide circuit regained the road. I slept that night in Sartilly, 12 klm. from Marcey..

Coutance with its fine cathedral and hustling egg market marked the next day. I slept at Périers in a farmer's house. On the morrow it rained black crabs, but I pushed on making 18 klm. Expenses each day averaged about 80c.

After Carentan the sun shone to make up for lost time.

I shall never forget the night before I reached Cherbourg; it was one of such perfect and complete beauty that the happiness with which it filled me seemed almost divine. It diffused every part of my body so that everything of me breathed a passionate adoration of life. The night had come warm and laden with stars of living, rich softness, and as I was walking along, looking in the deep heaven, I came upon a new mown hayfield and lay down on one of the stacks. The warm air now mixed with the sweet odor was almost wildly intoxicating. But the shining stillness of the evening and the unvarying sounding of the insects were soothing and soon I lay there almost unconscious of life, just dreaming and living happily. And then there came to me recollections of another night, which was exactly like this—I was then very young and traveling on the banks of the Volga . . . Now I was just as young, for my feelings were the same. . . .

I was in Cherbourg the next day. It is a filthy town mainly inhabited by donkeys, dogs, fat ladies and sailors. From the day I left St. Malo until I took the boat, which was eight days later, my expenses were \$7.20, and I was not growing thin either. Breakfast that costed anywhere around ten cents consisted of eggs, butter, bread and milk. Lunch was

YEAR BOOK

about thirty cents. It was sleeping in hotels that I found STUDENT DAYS most expensive. The average price of a room was about ESCAPADE forty cents.

Two days later I was again on the ship and repeated my voyage as a first class passenger. This time there was not even any mail to sort.

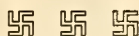
However, I had lost, for my total cost was \$86.85, but then I was away one week longer, almost thirteen weeks, and above all I had spent over \$16 on luxuries. My daily ledger showed the following figures:

16 days London (including railroad to London and Paris)	\$19.80
Incidentals	4.10
Hotel rent, Paris. One week	1.40
Food that week	4.20
Rent for the rest of the time	4.80
Board same time	20.00
Incidentals	13.75
To St. Malo	4.20
Baggage to Cherbourg60
On the road and Cherbourg	7.20
Films	6.80
	<hr/>
	\$86.85

Anyone can repeat the same, except perhaps the voyage. But no man has been killed by seven days work, even on a cattle steamer, and those who would shirk all the pleasures because of this, had best not try.

Such as are not conversant with the language or cities, will always find the Y. M. C. A. in England and university traveling bureaus in every city where there is a university of any account, of great aid. But then most of the reliance in undertaking this kind of a trip should be placed in "belief in self" and determination, the lesson Max Stirner teaches in his little book.

M. A. JAGENDORF.



INTIMATE GLIMPSES.

INTIMATE
GLIMPSES

I.

Life's darkest mystery—Anatomical Articulation.

II.

Dr. Ford did keep us so busy digging our hands into our pockets while . . . our Dr. Carr . . . Say will somebody tell me what pockets were meant for?

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

INTIMATE GLIMPSES

III.

He stands more abuse than a Mormon and yet is quiet,—always courteous and patient as Job. He scolds you one minute and the next goes out of his way to help you. A man in every sense of the word. Dr. Haigh is to be commended not only for his ability to teach, but for his fine treatment of the students.

IV.

Insomnie Wks IV.
Sig. For 30 nights before the Exams interspersed with nervous breakdowns, et. _ Dr. C. D. O. S. New York.

V. SOME MORE MYSTERIES:—

Fisher's Friday night appointments.
Our photographer's pictures.
How 'Sock' gets away with it.
Physiology or the Brain (your choice).
The humor in this paragraph.

VI.

Drs. Wheeler and Swift!

News item, June 7th—New graduates unanimously resolve to serve their country by joining various Dental corps—of the enemy. It will be the quickest way of eliminating those that got loose, etc.

VII. GOULASH!

Kopensky, Guarini, Freeman, MacCaffery,
Each to the others a part of the mass,
For what Mac may lack sure Guarini has;
Kopensky the wits, the others the cash.
But if Sock feels 'good', well
the darned union blows up, resulting in a little more order,
peace, quiet, etc.

VIII.

And Billy Williams still did linger near the examination room except on Thursdays—Billy, say we, was always true connoisseur with an expert eye.

IX.

WHICH IS QUITE DIFFERENT FROM WHAT DR. CARR USED TO TELL.

THE 'LATEST' ETIOLOGY OF FRACTURE OF THE MAXILLA:

All fractures are due to direct violence or crushing forces such as falling from the first floor; falling from the second floor; from the third floor; and from the fourth floor;—above the fourth call an undertaker.—Louis saved himself from a fracture of the 'first floor variety' by hanging on to the window-sill.—Ed. note:—There is but one Loui C. L.

JACOB H. JABLOW.

YEAR BOOK

THE "ACORN".

THE "ACORN"

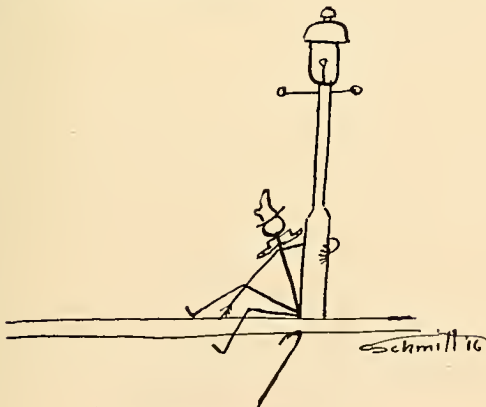


WHEN we occupied our beautiful new building, the student body commenced to point with pride to our institution as on a par with other colleges. To complete its prerequisites for full recognition, it was felt that a college publication was in order. Messrs. Bauman, Greif and Sablow of the class of 1914, formed a triumvirate to truly inspired leaders in this movement. Their efforts were successful, for they gave rise to the "Acorn," a monthly journal. Its cosmopolitan nature was exhibited by the generous invitation which the Senior class offered the Juniors and Freshmen to corroborate with them. Accordingly, Messrs. Englander and Wilen were chosen as the editors of their respective classes.

The class of 1915 gladly accepted the inheritance of its predecessors and continued the "Acorn" under the chief editorship of Mr. Joseph Connolly, assisted by Mr. Louis Berman '16 and Mr. Hyman L. Epstein '17 as well as by an industrial staff of business managers and artists proportionately chosen from all classes.

We regret that the present unduly heavy schedule of the Seniors renders the continuation of this publication extremely difficult and has therefore necessitated its suspension. We trust, however, that the institution of the four year course will provide sufficient time for the students to re-continue the "Acorn" and to raise it to a standard worthy of a college of a great profession.

A. B. G.



"Gutter Percher!"

WHY DO
WOMEN STUDY
DENTISTRY



WHY DO WOMEN STUDY DENTISTRY?

WELL, why do they?" This question has been put to the writer many times, so in turn, in order to get at a clear understanding of the *why, where, and where-with-all*, it was put to the women themselves.

There were as many different answers as there were types and temperaments.

"I wanted a profession."

"I would prefer medicine but it is a longer course and I think it would be harder to get a start as a medical than as a dental practitioner."

"To have a high and noble profession that could be practiced without sacrificing my home life."

"My relatives are dentists. For the money that is in it, of course, that does not sound well, but one has to have money to live."

"I did not care and in fact did not want to study dentistry, but my relatives were dentists and so insisted it was the thing to do."

Another soft-eyed girl answered, "I dreamed of doing good in the world, and practicing for the good and benefit of humanity and not charging fee but just receiving as people were willing to give me out of generosity. I have seen people suffer."

Another answers, "Why? Well, my husband has an excellent practice and I used to assist him in the operations and became so interested that I wanted to do the things myself, and the only way to do it was to go thru college, obtain a scientific knowledge and the permission of the State."

One breezy maiden said with a haughty air that she had a right to be a dentist, as she was born a dentist—for with the development of her olfactory bulbs she sniffs the air and her first sense of smell perception was Beechwood Creosote." This highly proficient young woman practiced on her dolls, repairing the damage of rough sports, which made them speak with a lisp, until she had placed in beautiful Richmond crowns of popcorn cemented with chewing gum.

Another very stunning young woman said her ambition had been to be a trained nurse, but in this highly specialized era, determined that the mouth is the most important part, and tho she did not even hope to control it, she would preserve it.

YEAR BOOK

One splendid recognized woman in the profession stated that her study of dentistry had not been the result of a wild incentive to do so but because her father had insisted that she be independent, so she could choose her life partner, or by courtesy let him choose her, and not be forced to marry for a home, as he had seen many others do. This young woman has made a brilliant success in the profession, has many admirers and has built herself a beautiful home. She wears huge bunches of violets. But we do not know what she is going to do about it. If this young woman is still following her father's sagacious advise she will probably sell her home as an application of the acid test.

WHY DO
WOMEN STUDY
DENTISTRY

"Still, Herbert, she may not be so cruel."

The following reply came from one whom you would never suspect.

"I studied because Belasco failed to recognize my budding genius."

It is yet to be demonstrated whether or not Belasco made a mistake, for if this fair dentist has art enough in her fingers, the stage upon which she plays will present to the spectator, neither comedy nor tragedy, but instead he will bless the scientific skill and proficient fingers which will save him from one and prevent the other.

When one considers that fifty years ago the city of New York threatened to take away the charter of Bellevue Hospital, if the mistreatment and discourtesy to Dr. Anna Manning (Comfort) and five other medical coeds, accorded by the faculty and student body was not discontinued, and here observes in contrast the gallantry, deep personal interest and comradeship extended by our fellow dental students, one sees exemplified the tremendous stride forward of human progress.

MARTHA DE LAN KINNEY.



ANATOMICAL ARTICULATION
LOOK FOR THE 3 POINT CONTACT.

A VISITOR

A VISITOR.



IT had been a hard day in the office. Several fistulous tracts had not responded to treatment as recommended by my old Professor of Operative Dentistry and I almost wished I had followed Dr. Haigh's advice forty years ago and gone out with the great Army of Unwashed and snow-shoveled for a living.

Well, anyway, I decided to make the best of it and consider myself lucky in having "gotten by" thus far.

I heard the bell and a little later the maid announced that there was a gentleman to see me. She ushered in an old man, bent, and gray, with a long flowing beard that made him look like Dr. Ford impersonating Santa Claus.

"Don't you remember me?", said the ghost of what was once an efficient piece of human machinery, "I'm Jones of the Class of 1916 of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery."

I acknowledged recollection but on account of the trying day I had just had, I was not overanxious to carry on a conversation. The poor old fellow sighed and looked about him.

"You appear to be very comfortable," he said.

"Have a smoke," I replied.

"No, thank you, I was the one man in the Class of 1916 that never smoked or borrowed "the makins" and I haven't contracted the habit since I've been out."

"Oh, very well," said I.

Not noting my sarcasm he continued, "I'm tight up against it. After I graduated I took Dr. Emmert's course in Prosthetic Dentistry but I never could make his removable bridges 'remove'! I've been out West, I served as a Dental Surgeon in the Army. I was a Demonstrator in the Infirmary for awhile but there was so much book-keeping connected with School to keep up with that job that I found I'd have to take a course in a business school to keep up with it. Then whenever Miss Robinson cried "Dr. Haigh!" I had an attack of the "Willies" so I quit. Finally I got a job demonstrating how to put Arsenic in a tooth when the decay extends below the soft tissues but the first patient I tried it on died of necrosis, coma, convulsions, syncope, shock and collapse. The patient's heirs sued me and as I didn't have any money I was put in jail. Well; I got out a year ago and I've been trying to get a job ever since but I haven't been successful. Tonight I thought I'd call on some of my more prosperous class-mates and see if they wouldn't extend a helping hand to a poor old decrepit dentist."

YEAR BOOK

I wasn't much impressed by this story and showed it in A VISITOR my face.

"I'm entitled to some consideration. I was the only man in the 1916 Class that always had the Materia Medica problems right on the examinations."

Still I was not interested.

"I always bought Janeway's Notes and understood them. I always answered the Dean's roll-call too, and I never disappointed a patient in the Infirmary."

"Well," said I, "if you understood Janeway you should now be President of the National Dental Association and making thirty thousand Jaspers a year."

"Those were only a few of my achievements when I was in College," said the old Hasbeen. "I never let Ford trip me up in Anatomy and I was able to recognize the difference between a Section of the Liver and a plate of Joe's corned beef and cabbage."

"Oh, well," said I, "you're not so much. I remember the day that Ward was describing Potassium and forgot to say, 'We have other compounds like that but we'll take them up later.'"

Without apparently noticing my interruption he went on, "I had my instruments checked by Manville and I had every one of them. Haigh never had to tell me to finish off the distal margins of my gold fillings and Miss Gray gave me a patient once that needed twenty-one gold fillings."

I yawned.

"You don't think I'm worthy of consideration but I'll tell you something. I never tried to flirt with Dr. Dean's assistant. I owned my own vulcanizer. I never got any help in an examination. Dr. Carr never had to tell me to take my hands out of my pockets. I knew every bit of Oral Surgery word for word. I got a 100% in Pathology. I took notes in Physical Diagnosis and stayed up all night before the exam. cramming them."

"You are only reminding me of things I know about and if you were so great in College I don't see why you come around begging."

"Don't judge me harshly, I'm only the victim of circumstances. I'm down on my luck and I need five dollars until I get something to do."

"Say, if I gave five dollars to every one that told me things I already knew I'd be in the poor house myself."

The poor old hick started to get excited. "Before I get through," he said, "I'll impress you with the fact that I'm

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

A VISITOR

entitled to some consideration from the members of the Class of 1916."

"You'll have to 'show me'. Thus far you haven't told me very much out of the ordinary. I suppose the next thing you'll tell me is that Swift gave you 100 per cent in an Operative Examination and that Dr. Walker wept on your neck for joy when he saw your State Board gold filling."

The old derelict rose to his feet. His fists were clenched. His breath came in short gasps. He suffered from a rise of temperature, feeble pulse, slowing of the blood current, diapedesis, fatty degeneration, his skin was cold and clammy, he was bathed in perspiration and he seemed about to suffer spinal shock, ataxia and aphasia. He waved his arms about and cried, "I'll make you think that I was somebody when I went to the College of Dental and Oral Surgery. Do you know what else happened to me?"

"Hey, Eddie!" said I.

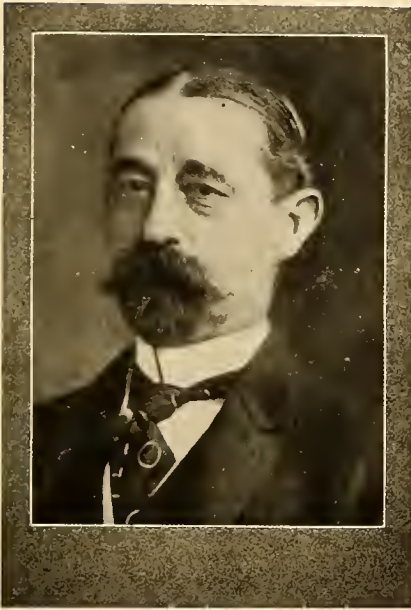
"All joking aside now. If you don't think I'm entitled to a five spot for what I'm going to tell you why you can throw me out of your house at once."

"Go ahead, have it over with. What did you do that was so super-great?"

"In the three years I attended the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, my work was always satisfactory to Dr. Nyce." He got the five.

E. S.





W. A. PURRINGTON

DENTAL ETHICS.

DENTAL ETHICS



THE editor asks for the graduating class a word of advice, which is said to be the only thing more blessed to give than to receive, and may also come sometimes from an unpromising source. There was once, for instance, a mayor, whose walk in life had not been along pious ways. Yet he was asked by virtue of his position to address a Sunday school, and, after hesitation, accepted. This is what he said: "Children, I am not used to speaking on such occasions but I can give you from my personal experience a sound rule of conduct. Play the game fairly and according to the rules; then when it is all over and the chairs are pushed back from the table, the cards stacked and the chips piled up you will hear, if you have played the game fairly, a voice from Heaven saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of your Lord." That sermon was, at least, to a good point.

A profession, in theory if not always in practice, is differentiated from a trade in that gain is not its chief object, and ideals are of its essence. From that viewpoint the prac-

DENTAL ETHICS tice of medicine is one of the highest occupations of men. It aims to relieve and prevent human suffering and to widen the horizon of scientific knowledge by freely making known *quae prosicient omnibus*. Dentistry properly regarded, is a specialty of medicine, including in that broad term, surgery. This proposition for which some, notably the Dean of this College, have long contended, is of late coming into general acceptance. The law has in different cases defined dentistry as a handicraft, an art, a mercantile trade; classifying it with such occupations as midwifery and trussmaking. Its claims to professional standing have been flouted. Now the pendulum is swinging to the other extreme and obscure maladies are traced to apical abscesses and other infections in the oral cavity and adjacent regions; to which rheumatic, nervous and cardiac affections and even Bright's disease are, by some, attributed. Years ago a leading otologist of New York, a very able man of advanced, if not of extreme views, incurred some ridicule by insisting that his patients should have all or most of their teeth extracted. One patient to whom he said, "You must have that tooth taken out," replied, "But my dentist refuses to extract it." "He does, does he," said the otologist, "I will send you to a man who will remove it;" and he wrote the name of the practitioner to whom he customarily referred patients. "That", said the victim, smiling, "is the name of my dentist." Whether this specialist was extreme in his contention that "conservative dentistry" was the cause of woes unnumbered, by preserving instead of removing dead and irritant matter, and, particularly, a cause of aural complications, is not a question for a layman to decide; but his theory is now less surprising than then. To cite another example, a man suffering from an inflamed condition of the tongue, consulted a surgeon of repute who fixed a day for excising the unruly member. The patient's pain was murdering sleep. He went for temporary relief to one whom you of this school all know and admire; a man who was first a physician and then by specialization a stomatologist, or dentist as you may choose to call him. This specialist after examination was satisfied that there was no malignant growth. But he found rough edges of teeth that should be smoothed down, applying an emollient to allay the pain. When the day set for excision arrived the patient's tongue was in perfectly good condition. To excise a man's tongue needlessly would have been a grievous wrong, but not perhaps the worst that could happen to poor humanity; for when the case was mentioned to one of the most distinguished surgeons of his day, he smiled and said,

YEAR BOOK

"I can well believe it. A woman was sent to me lately from a southern city to have her tongue excised for a supposed malignant affection. I sent her to a dentist, had her offending teeth extracted and sent her home. What the local surgeons thought of me, I can not say." How much more grievous would be this operation, now, when the voices of women are heard through the land? These are but examples of a truth that, as the French say, jumps at the eyes, a truth that Celsus, the Roman physician, realized when he said that all departments of medicine are so interwoven that they cannot be separated. Today it is as hard to draw a line in some cases between the practice of medicine and that of dentistry, as between sanity and insanity; and the time is at hand when it will be generally recognized that dentistry is not a calling apart, that a merely clever mechanic is unfitted to treat the manifold complications in the oral cavity. There is much in a name. He who treats the nose, as you have been told in this college, must be first of all a physician specialized as a rhinologist; so of the ophthalmologist; so of the otologist; so of the laryngologist. All are first physicians and then specialists. But in the popular mind any man able to fill or extract a tooth and to do prosthetic work regardless of pathological conditions, is a qualified dentist, or tooth carpenter, as the vulgar term him. Call dentists stomatologists and those to whom the name, not the reality, is the thing, lift him at once to a higher plane and appreciate that he is a professional man who has or should have high scientific attainment.

Nothing conduces more to the low popular esteem of dentistry than the existence of so-called "dental parlors". As the word *salon*, associated with the assembly of persons of light and learning, has degenerated into saloon, associated with the sale of rum in more or less limited quantities, so the word "parlor" has become odious in dentistry. In these places all unethical practices abound; such as advertising, by ghastly displays of teeth and prosthetic appliances at the door; by tall, portly, gentlemen who seem to have a peculiar lure for the unwary, and, by offers of cheap work; and worst of all, the employment of unlicensed men, because they are to be had cheaply, and even more, because if they quit their employer they may not start in opposition to him and abstract his clientele without coming under the peril of the law if he chooses to report them, as he often fears to do lest they in turn report him as an abettor in their offenses.

There is a constant outcry that the law does not crush out unlicensed practitioners. It comes, not so often from

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

DENTAL ETHICS leaders of the profession as from those who regard the statute as one enacted not for the public protection but for the benefit of licenciates by limiting competition. Many of those who cry loudest, themselves aid and abett violation of the law by permitting and ordering their mechanics to do operative work.

Law of itself has never made men moral or good; nor has it eliminated crime of the graver sort. When effective it is so only because it is an expression of a real public opinion that the acts it condemns are intrinsically evil. Murder, arson, assaults, etc., have been recognized in all civilizations as crimes, *mala in se* as lawyers call them. Yet the daily press records their constant commission, and even murder is condoned by juries under pleas of insanity and the higher law.

The great game of civilization to be played successfully must be played according to the rules—the laws of the State. If the law be unduly harsh, oppressive and unwise, let it be repealed; but while it stands the good citizen obeys it, and lies down to quiet sleep without fear that the morning may find him delivered over to the officer. He who violates the statute may, if fortunate, escape its penalties altogether, but the sword of Damocles hangs over him and he knows not when it may fall.

It is a great evil and misfortune that such statutes as the public health law and others of like nature should have to be enforced, if at all, by spies and informers, who in all ages have been odious and often venal. A life lived under espionage and at the mercy of the blackmailer cannot be a happy one. And many have contended earnestly that it would be wise to repeal most, if not all of these paternal statutes, leaving men to protect themselves against charlatans, as free and intelligent men should be able to do. Whatever good has resulted from the enforcement of medical and dental laws is that synchronously with it, if not on account of it, the standard of education and skill has advanced. Decent men, unwilling to be misdemeanants, qualify for their profession.

This then is the sum of the matter—Play the game according to the rules, not for the money at stake. Know the law and observe it. Be honest with the patient and your fellows. Widen your scientific horizon, and remembering the debt that Lord Bacon said a man owes to his profession, pay that debt by seeing advancement of your chosen calling; and in the end much will be added unto you as a good and faithful servant.

W. A. PURRINGTON.

YEAR BOOK

THE GREATEST AMERICAN'S TEETH.

THE GREATEST AMERICAN'S TEETH



AT THAT period Washington had passed the time of life when he could be attractive to young women except by reason of his exalted position and the nimbus of heroism that surrounded him. He was 57 years old, decidedly deaf, and had lost nearly all his teeth. Ever since early manhood his teeth had given him a great deal of trouble, and in 1769 he wore a false set, of hippopotamus ivory, which was extremely uncomfortable.

In those days, of course, the art of making false teeth was in the early stage of its development. The same, indeed, might be said of dentistry in general. A complete set of dental tools found among the personal possessions of Washington after his death, at Mount Vernon, afforded mute evidence of the distress his teeth caused him. In his diary, under date of Jan. 18, 1790, (while in New York), he speaks of "suffering from an aching tooth and swelled and inflamed gums."

So the Gods do not spare even the greatest. Somehow one disconnects great men from earthly affairs, hence the momentary surprise at finding that even the great Washington "suffered from an aching tooth and swelled and inflamed gums." And what adds a humorous as well as humane touch to the whole affair is that the first great dreamer of a Free America wore a plate of "Hippopotamus teeth" and that he had in his possessions "a complete set of dental tools." It would be interesting to know if Washington was his own operator on his teeth, or had his wife work on him, or his barber. Another alluring speculation is whether these instruments were for his own personal use or for "family use." It should prove a fertile field for any research worker in Dental curios and would make an interesting essay. The present writer is unable to avail himself of the opportunity because of the nearness of the final examinations.

"The Mourners Bench" (Anatomy)



Weyler



Wien



Wilkey



Williams Wolf.

Schmittle

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

A DREAM

A DREAM.

IN VERSE LIBRE.

Foreword.

"Have compassion gentle reader,—
All that glitters is not gold,
Much we tell you in this volume
Is the old but newly told.
Long we've labored to compile it,
Time and toil unstinted spent;
Only give us this one credit:—
None of us have made a cent.
If in aught it gives you pleasure—
Aught there is for you to treasure —
It will make us most content."

'Twas a night we had welsh rarebit I remember, and a few members of '16 were gathered around the rubber-like substance, whiffing the delicious odor and patting unexpanded ventral regions in anticipation of the coming treat.

At last it was ready. I ate my share—'steen pieces of toast well covered with the stomach prescription which is so excellent in case you wish a view of many of your ancestors during the small hours of darkness.

Too full for utterance I lay down on the divan, and that delicious feeling of comfortable sleepiness stole over me.

The noise of jest, laughter, songs and scuffling gradually dwindled to a confused murmur. My companions grew hazy and soon all was oblivion.

Suddenly I gave a start. It was Friday morning about 8 o'clock. My dream took me from my downy cot with a bound. I swallowed a little Force and coffee. Over surface cars elevated, and subway, finally landing at C. D. O. S. just in time to see our venerable Dean take the elevator with his little black book full of dots and crosses. I reached his side in time to be nailed to a cross and my dream nearly ended happily there.

But Ah! a change came over the spirit of my dream. I had a patient waiting in the prosthetic department. I heard a thundering through the halls and my name resounding between each new burst.

But horror of horrors! I needed a piece of solder the size of the head of a pin!

The line had been forming since the hour of nine and I was tenth on the list.

So I waited!

YEAR BOOK

But good reader in "Free Verse" the muse still has wings **A DREAM**—when finally I got the metal, and came to my chair,—the patient was gone, leaving word he would be back the next day he had off,—which would be two weeks later.

I walked stealthily to our subway eating emporium and squandered ten cents on a paper covered sandwich and a bottle of Borden's best. Somewhat drowsy from my hearty meal I was for once in luck.

It was one o'clock and my program called for physical diagnosis. I passed the hour pleasantly gliding over "crackling rales," "bubbling rales," and "creaking rales" without my slumber being disturbed once. Not even a "Heart murmur" to say the least about an idea reaching as high as the fourth ventricle.

But alas, that caoutchouc rolled again and my dream became real and vivid. However I sat thru that *Materia Medica Quiz*, like a columnar epithelium and did not utter a word. Having neglected my prayers before taking to my divan I now availed myself of the opportunity and they were answered by the gong.

It was now our gymnasium period, consisting of rolling cigarettes, playing ball with derby hats, cleaning the black-board eraser with swiftly moving currents of air, and splashing cream puffs against some ones malar bone.

This part of the program was always supplemented by a lecture in physiology.

The combined course over, I entered the realm of knowns and unknowns. About 85 per cent of the latter and 15 per cent of the former. The 15 per cent were mostly crossed.

But alas, alas, only one more and the week was ended. I entered old Brown Hall and to my cell number XYZ. Soon entered the class-room our learned professor.

Oh Solomon could'st thou even fathom the vast knowledge that head containeth! Hypothetical second bicuspid's innumerable, every fact about papilla, gingivae and Naysmyth's membrane contained in manuscript, archive, and note!

I listened to his good reading and carefully underscored the important words like "the", "and", etc., and listened for the bell.

Suddenly I felt a terrible whack and awoke amazed and agreeably surprised to find that one of my '16 friends was still with me and this had all passed some years ago only to be renewed in a dream on the divan.

Our midnight feast had broken up and I had to depart

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

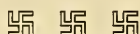
A DREAM

with the blissful knowledge that this was a mere dream and not a reality.

The moral that I deduct from this pathetic tale is: do not sleep directly after eating soft vulcanite; and remember the road to greatness goes thru many paths!

Perhaps all was for the best.

CLARENCE G. DURKEE.



FAMOUS SAYINGS

FAMOUS SAYINGS.

Gottlieb:—"Dr. Carr wants me to say to the class that—"

"Red" Herman:—"Whtyrklmxxvbgtrwplknedsarewtqkmn"

Brown:—"There was a fellow up home—"

Fry:—"—————"

Mensching:—"Can this be the trut."

Dr. Janeway should be a firm supporter of President Wilson. They have both had considerable trouble with "Notes." If we wished to make a very bad pun we might say that they were both "Note-orious."

OUR IDEAL MAN.

Red Croker's Head.

Jack Schelpert's Feet.

Turk Webb's Hands.

Mensching's Hair.

Moss' Hot air.

Mulcahy's Good Looks.

Minion's Mustache.

Gottlieb's Build.

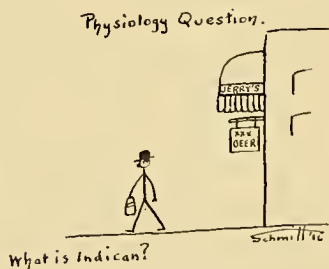
Jagendorf's Flower.

"Billy" Williams Eye-glasses.

Taylor's Brains.

"Hank" Bevier's Physique.

E. S.



YEAR BOOK

AN UNFORGETTABLE INCIDENT.



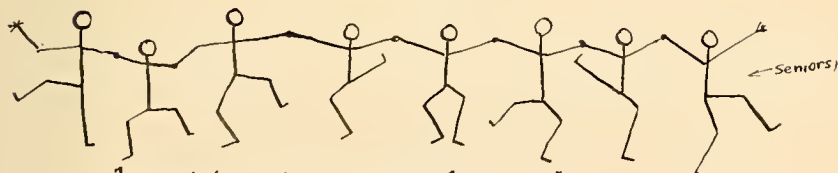
WE mean Dr. S. C. Bainbridge's lecture. Not very many realize what this present war really means—the tremendous after-effect it will have; an effect not only historical and geographical, but philosophical and scientific as well. Gigantic theories are shattered and new ones are taking their place.

All this was brought home with gunshot directness as Dr. Bainbridge spoke and showed his pictures. It conveyed to the mind the actuality of the upheaval most graphically. Situated as we are, we do not quite appreciate the war. The absence of the actual occurrences, the innumerable diversions and incidents that occupy our minds and above all the tyrannic force of the mind which directs our thoughts preferably in channels that are least irritating and painful, prevents us from being in the state of mind in which are those who are actually in the midst of the great conflict. Reading books and newspapers are only a diversion, but it is not so when listening to a lecturer—particularly to a lecturer of the type of Dr. Bainbridge. For a while we actually did experience being in the very midst of it all—for a while we realized the true significance of the "why and what."

For such a realistic presentation we feel very grateful and express our thanks most readily to the accommodating spirit which made it possible.

AN

UNFORGETTABLE INCIDENT



"For He's A Jolly Good Fellow!"

Schmittie.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

HIS FIRST EXTRACTION



HIS FIRST EXTRACTION.

JUNIOR MARKS just arrived,
Nothing less than Seventy-five.
With chin high and chest all swelled
I'm a Senior now he yelled.

No more lectures, books or worry,
Or exams that tell the story,
Free from care and all remorse,—
Decides to take the Summer course.

Soon matriculation followed,
Then some instruments he borrowed.
A clean white coat was then in order
With a plain or fancy border.

The next morn, as sure's you're born
We find him in the extracting room
Where the victims sit forlorn
Little dreaming of their doom.

Patient number one was seated,
On the operating chair;
One scared freshie tried to beat it
For fear the Prof. would spot him there.

It seemed so slight a little trick!
Our senior had the honor
To separate our patient sick
From his aching molar.

"Upper right", the doctor said,
"And that sure is some beauty."
Patient soon to sleep was led,
The N2O had done its duty.

Then the dirty work he started
Quick and with a nervous rush.
"Take your time," the doctor added,
"Or the crown you're sure to crush."

Nervously he stood there
And trembling like a leaf,
He dug his forceps everywhere
Till the patient cried with grief.

YEAR BOOK

Now just to make things interesting
Patient 'gan to moan and wail,
This sure was not the best thing
Our senior then did hail.

HIS FIRST
EXTRACTION

All his operative theory
That he crammed so hard last year,
Seemed all wrong for surely—
Twenty roots held that molar there.

The 6th attempt that I recall
Was the lucky one I reckon,
Out came process tooth and all
For accidents will happen.

Then patient consciousness recovered
Looked for tooth he thought he'd lack,
But to his surprise discovered
That the tooth was still intact.

Is what I've gone thru all in vain?
Said the patient to the doctor
And then he flung this neat refrain
To our, "not yet," tooth extractor:

"You yanked a tooth, that's true, you rube,
But not the one you oughter,
And now I'm out a tooth you boob."
—And the college out a quarter.

MAX MESSINGER.

The Day Dr. Russell 'stuck' Shenker in Materia Medica!



Ruzzle!—Which one is Shenker?

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

AMUSEMENTS



Gee, I can't remember whether the dose of Atropine is six pounds or a half a ton!

Any Senior.

"The Midnight Frolic"



Well, Doctor, I don't see why we have to, etc. etc

M. Ginsburg.

"A Woman of No Importance."



Willen

I hear you ca-a-a-link me!



"Turk" Webb

in
"Beau Brummell."

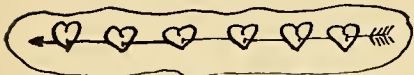


Hey Wife!

"Jack" Schelpert.

"Daddy Long Legs."

"The Melody of Youth."



Why Girls!

"Billy" Williams

"The Great Lover"



Seniors
May 27, 1916

"Hip-Hip-Hooray!"

Schmittie.

YEAR BOOK

1916

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

WHO'S WHO
AND
WHAT'S WHAT

The Good Little Devil	Miss Kahn
Within the Law	Smoking in the basement
A Chapter of Accidents	Laboratory experiments
The Editor's important "Aide de Camp"	Jarmulowsky
Mutt and Jeff	Edelman and Schmitt
Great Expectations	One hundred and four gold fillings.
More work than required in the Prosthetic Department	
Much Ado About Nothing	Soldering at State Board
The Lightning Conductor	"I'll pluck you"
The Tower of Babel	Rosenfeld
Deliverance	Diploma
The Count of Luxembourg	Jagendorf
The High Road	Final Exams
The Rag-time Soldiers	Gittelson and Jaenisch
Some Boy	A. B. Goldberg
I'm the Guy	Altstadt
The Jaggity Rag	Jagendorf's Ties
"Oh! What a Night"	June 6th
I Love Music	Miss Ginsberg
Merry Wives of Windsor	Warfield, Maisel
Two Gentlemen of Verona	Wolf, Liebfreund
The Tempest	Kopensky
A Midsummer Night's Dream	May 25th
The Taming of the Shrew	Elephant
The Battle Cry of Peace	
"Now, gentlemen, I want order or I'll leave the room"	
Silas Marner	Kremen
King Arthur	Klatzkin
The Mocking Bird	Wilen
The Friar	Fry
The Shining Star of the Class	Light
Our Menagerie	Wolff, Elephant, Maisel, Katz
	A. GOLDBERG.

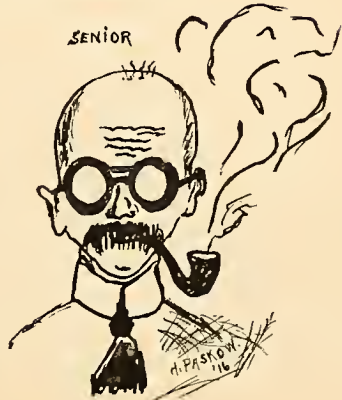
FRESHMAN



JUNIOR



SENIOR



NINETEEN SIXTEEN

DELIGHTFUL

DELIGHTFUL REMINISCENCES.

REMINISCENCES *Lifes Mysteries.*

Chairs in Prosthetic department.

Three point contact.

Jagendorf's ties.

Dental Affinities.

Sulphuric Acid and Bicarb. of Soda.

Special lectures and cutting them.

Seniors and Mustaches.

Incompatibilities.

Freshmen and clean coats.

Materia Medica and fox trots.

Dental Handicaps.

Co-education.

Financial embarrassments.

Freshmen's Diversion.

Tooth carving.

Junior's.

Dissection.

Senior's.

Typodonts.

Alumn.

Competition.

Height of Precaution.

Putting rubber Dam on a Mannikin.

Indoor Sports. (Ten Points of Interest.)

1. Looking for lost anatomical teeth.

2. Board rubber baseball.

3. Vulcanizing.

4. Senior Orals.

5. Wrestling in Brown Hall.

6. Dr. Janeway quizzing.

7. One round bouts Mensching vs. Moss.

8. Dr. Nyce Soldering.

9. One hour Physiology naps.

10. Extractions.

LITTLE OBSERVATIONS.

Seniors who sterilized automatic mallet sterilize cavities on typodont before filling.

One ingenious Senior tried to match rubber dam to color of his patients hair. Bald heads will have to do without gold fillings.

YEAR BOOK

The Junior who made a cleaning on a patient with just one tooth in the entire mouth was surely not born on the 13th. Stateboards on such cavities might simplify matters.

Some students dismissed their patients with cotton rolls in mouth and expected to find them in position at the next visit.

To avoid accidents in using Kerr Broach, I would suggest that the end of Broach be fastened with silk floss to patient's ear.

\$1,000.00 to any one who can prove that an impression of the teeth taken in Portland cement will not cure pyorrhea.

THINGS TO WORRY ABOUT.

Four year dental course.

There is less CO₂ in air every year.

Prof. Janeway.

Diplococci.

Change of college colors.

What to do with some of the instruments we had to buy.

A job.

MAX MESSINGER.



Ten five Seniors,
All in a row.

Hands in their Pockets
No place to go!



Cheese it! Here Comes The Dean!!!

Schmitt

ACUTE
ALVEOLAR
ABSCCESS



ACUTE ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.

IT generally happens that the new-fledged practitioner has not been on his professional way very long before he is confronted with a case presenting conditions that tax his knowledge pertaining thereto and that bring home to him his particular lack of experience, thus robbing him of the confidence so essential in tackling anything to bring it to a successful conclusion.

And of such cases, not the least alarming or serious are those of acute alveolar abscess, particularly those that have passed beyond the abortive stage and must be developed thru all the succeeding stages of suppuration to disgorgement of pus thru the soft tissues and final resolution.

Acute alveolar abscess is primarily a blind abscess. Like all alveolar abscesses, they are dependent upon the death of the dental pulp (except one), and the subsequent closure of the root canal, thus making impossible the escape of the products of putrefaction. The exception mentioned above is the case where the tooth may have had the pulp matter properly removed, the canals treated and the tooth filled. Later, thru recurrent decay or accident, the filling has fallen out and the patient failed to have it replaced. Eventually the root filling may wash away, the canal or canals become clogged with food debris, and well developed acute alveolar abscess result.

Acute alveolar abscesses rarely have an established opening for the escape of pus. In cases where we find such an opening in conjunction with symptoms of acute alveolar abscess, questioning will generally show that the abscess has been of the chronic variety with fistula established, but thru closure of the fistula the symptoms have become more accentuated. These cases seldom reach the height of acuteness, however. But we must always bear in mind that all variations are possible and that there are exceptions to all rules.

The following classification of acute alveolar abscess may be made:

1. Incipient (or abortive) period:
 - (a) Root or tooth beyond restoration.
 - (a1) Extraction possible.
 - (a2) Extraction not possible.
 - (b) Tooth can be restored.
2. Established (or non-abortive) period:
 - (a) Root or tooth beyond restoration.
 - (a1) Extraction possible.
 - (a2) Extraction not possible.
 - (b) Tooth can be restored.

YEAR BOOK

Let us now consider the condition according to the classification.

ACUTE
ALVEOLAR
ABSCESS

1. The incipient or forming stage. That is, where the patient has experienced the preliminary pains of the developing putrefactive process and has applied immediately for relief. Up to this point the symptoms have been a throbbing pain in the jaw where the offending member lies (the patient usually being able to refer to the particular one). Percussion always causes great tenderness. There may also be a slight swelling of the soft tissues and a consequent distention of the normal facial outline. Examination reveals the root or tooth which is the cause of the trouble. Looseness of the root may be present but is not a safe indicator of the offending member.

If it be a root or tooth decayed beyond the possibility of restoration, it must be extracted, if possible. The extraction should be done under a general anesthetic, usually nitrous oxide. Local anesthesia is generally difficult to obtain because of the presence of inflammation. It is wise not to attempt it, for in the majority of cases the pain of injection aggravates the pain associated with the original condition. And then there is always present the danger of spreading the infection.

If the root be successfully extracted, then the usual after-treatment for extraction wounds is followed. If for sufficient reason extraction is found impracticable, the procedure then is to open up the canal or canals to allow the pus and gases to escape. At this stage there is a comparatively small amount of pus present. Should the opening be accomplished, the patient experiences almost immediately a sense of relief. A fine, barbed nerve broach is used for this purpose, and then, dipping it in formocresol, it must be very carefully passed into the canal or canals again to moisten them with the drug.

This is the only form of treatment that should be used in the canal or canals. No cotton should be placed in them and no sealing of them should be attempted because of the danger of destroying drainage. Except, however, in the lower jaw, where, if possible, a pledget of non-medicated absorbent cotton should be placed lightly over the root or in the broken-down tooth merely for the purpose of preventing food debris from packing in again and clogging up the freed passages. The patient is to be cautioned against displacing the cotton, if possible, and instructed to replace it should it become dislodged.

Use tincture of iodine on the gum, both lingually and buccally or labially, as the case may be, including the area

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

ACUTE ALVEOLAR ABSCESS

above the contiguous teeth. We then instruct the patient to return home and apply an ice-bag (or next best, cloths wrung out in cold water) to that portion of the face where the tooth is situated. The cold has a tendency to lessen the expansion of the gases and thus in a great measure relieve pain. In many cases the relief is absolute.

The case should be seen twice a day for two or three days, if judged necessary, the foregoing treatment being repeated to keep the drainage open and to control the pain and swelling. The important thing about aborting an abscess of this type is to keep the drainage open. The patient is instructed to return sooner if he experiences a return of the feeling of pressure which is readily recognized. If the drainage is not maintained it is as certain as fate that greater suppuration will be the outcome.

In about three days the inflammation should be sufficiently reduced to obtain a good local anesthesia, when the operator may proceed with extraction and not be hampered by a time limit.

Should the case have responded to the above treatment, the abscess is said to have been aborted. Should the treatment have failed, thru not having been able to establish a drainage by way of the root canal, it has entered the non-abortive stage, and a different method of treatment is instituted.

For subdivision (b) of class one, the procedure is the same as for (a, 2) except that as soon as the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, it becomes safe to institute the classical treatment for putrescent pulps which requires hermetically sealing the formocresol remedy in the tooth. In cases of this subdivision, the cavity of the tooth should be packed with non-medicated absorbent cotton pellets, but very lightly, so as not to hinder the escape of any gas or pus, until the acute symptoms have subsided and it is safe to seal up.

2. The established type of acute alveolar abscess—those past the possibility of abortion—present a rather different set of conditions and require a more elaborate procedure in treating.

When these cases come to us, they usually present a rather alarming appearance. The face is swollen greatly, the degree depending upon many factors: the tooth affected, the vascularity of the tissues of the individual, the age, the sex, the length of time the condition has existed, etc.

Before becoming alarmed at the degree of swelling all the factors should be considered, for there may not be (and usually is not) any cause for alarm over an extensive swelling

YEAR BOOK

in these cases. For instance if it be an upper anterior tooth that is affected, it may cause great distention around the nasal region and entirely close the eye on that side. In such cases the position of the eye-ball should be noted. If there is any displacement of the ball in the socket, it should be considered as a sign of possible antrum involvement, and due precautions should be taken. The displacement is caused by inflammation of the periosteum of the superior maxilla. If such cases do not respond to treatment in normal time, a physician should co-operate in the case.

A lower posterior may cause the swelling to extend into the neck. The tissues of women and children are, as a general rule, more distensible than those of men. We can state, however, that the greater the swelling, the longer standing has been the process, and the greater amount of pus will be found present.

The patient may have a temperature of anywhere from 99 to 103-104 degrees F. There is liable to be more redness of the external skin when the tooth is in the lower jaw than when it is in the upper, due to the influence of gravity on the congestion. Pain is present, but at the stage where a large quantity of pus has formed, it may begin to lessen in degree, leaving off its intermittent lancinating character and becoming duller and more continuous. This change in type of pain is probably due to the pus commencing to burrow, thus relieving pressure on the nerve terminals by making more room for itself.

Naturally, there is a great loss of function accompanying a condition of this type, the patient being unable to masticate solid food, and at times even to talk produces great discomfort. Along with a set of symptoms of this character there would inevitably be a reflection on the general system, and we therefore need not be surprised to find beside fever, a general lassitude, loss of appetite, constipation, etc.

Our first concern is to examine the mouth and decide upon the particular cause. If it be a root, or a tooth broken beyond the possibility of restoration—that is, subdivision (a)—then extraction is indicated; provided always that the operator feels confident that the offending member can be removed and will not break away, leaving the condition unimproved.

The extraction must be done under a general anesthetic always. The impression that extraction at this point is contra-indicated, is erroneous: Some have considered that a danger of spreading the infection exists. Such, however, is not borne out by actual practice. By extracting we remove the

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

ACUTE ALVEOLAR ABSCCESS

cause, just as when we remove a splinter in the hand, which has set up a circumscribed suppuration. When the splinter is removed and the wound kept clean, a rapid healing results. Upon the removal of the root or tooth, a free and large drainage is established, the pus disgorges rapidly, and resolution quickly sets in with proper after-treatment. All precautions must be taken to perform the extraction under conditions of absolute asepsis, and the after-treatment must not be neglected. Infections resulting after extraction are not due to the extraction having been made but to laxity in the observation of the principles of antisepsis.

We now come to those cases included in division a2 of subdivision a, and in subdivision b, of the second class. It can never be urged too strongly nor too often, that any tooth, no matter how badly it may be involved with an acute alveolar abscess, should never be extracted, if it would be possible to restore it, other conditions being normal. There is only one condition that justifies extraction of a tooth whose integrity is not too far destroyed by caries to restore, and that is when the peridental membrane is necrotic. If the operator can satisfy himself that such a condition is present, immediate extraction will save time that would otherwise be wasted.

The following is a system of treatment for cases in class 2 that cannot or should not be extracted.

Examine all parts of the mouth thoroly, including the palate. In some cases they may point out on the palate. By palpation of the swollen parts determine the centre of the infection. It is usually found next to the root or tooth causing the abscess. Unless there is a very noticeable sac present which yields to the touch when pressed, do not attempt to lance at this sitting; the pus is not yet near enough to the surface. If such a sac be located, then lance at once and follow the treatment given further below.

Wash the mouth well with potassium permanganate. If possible, try to enter the root canals with a fine barbed nerve broach dipped in formocresol. The root or tooth may be so painful when touched, as to make this impossible at this time. Then apply tincture of iodine to the gums and contiguous parts. Enquire as to the condition of the bowels, and if they have not been more than normally active, write a prescription for calomel, gr. 1-6, six tablets. Instruct patient to take one tablet every twenty minutes, and half an hour after the last one to drink a tumbler of magnesia citrate. It is important that the bowels be kept open and active in a condition of this kind.

YEAR BOOK

Also instruct the patient to obtain a dental poultice, ACUTE (the writer has found the Poloris Dental Plaster more efficient ALVEOLAR than most). These are to be dipped in steaming hot water ABSCESS and placed between the gum and the cheek next to the offending tooth or root, and after a half an hour, to be replaced by a fresh one until four have been used. If the abscess be pointing on the palate, the poultice may be kept in position by instructing the patient to hold a ball of gauze in the mouth; the tongue presses against this, which in turn presses against the poultice, thus keeping it in place.

Simultaneously, in conjunction with the poulticing, an ice bag is to be applied to the swollen face for at least an hour. Impress upon the patient the importance of using no hot applications externally at this period. To do so would draw the pus to the outside of the face, greatly increase the swelling, and possibly spread the infection. Cold applications must be used.

If the pain should be great at night instruct the patient to use the hot mustard foot bath. A tablespoonful of English mustard is dissolved in a pailful of water as hot as the patient can bear it, and the patient steeps his feet in it for from thirty to sixty minutes. This has a tendency to draw congestion from the face, and very often brings relief. Or the patient may be given morphine sulphate. Dose, gr. 1-4, four tablets; to be taken at hourly intervals until relieved. Trigemini, considered less harmful than morphine, gives good results in pain control in many cases, and can be tried when morphine is not desirable. The dose is two capsules to start with, one every hour until relieved, not more than five capsules to be taken in total. The application of the violet ray, gives a sense of relief at times, and helps greatly in reducing the swelling of inflammation.

Have the patient return the next morning. If the condition has been of three or four days standing before the patient applied for attention, we may expect to see evidences of pointing at this time, i. e., after the first poulticing. The sign of pointing is the formation of a sac-like lump (more pronounced and sooner noticeable in the upper than in the lower jaw), with a perceptible thinning of the membranes covering it. It takes a little more time, generally, to get an abscess to point in the lower jaw, due to the influence of gravity on the congestion, and the distance that the pus usually has to be drawn upward.

If there is no evidence of pointing, do not attempt to lance, but repeat the poulticing and ice applications. Paint

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

ACUTE
ALVEOLAR
ABSCCESS

with tincture of iodine, and have the patient return at the end of the day for inspection. Do not send the patient away for twenty-four hours at this stage. The case is approaching a critical point, and must be watched morning and evening. Evidences of pointing usually appear after the second poulticing—rarely does it require more than three poulticings, that is, more than two days, to bring it to the lancing stage.

On the first sign of pointing, we should lance. The best type of lance to use is what is known as a straight blade cataract knife. This can be secured at any surgical supply house. It has a blade about one inch in length and 1-16 inch in width, and is extremely thin. The point is exquisitely sharp. This knife can be passed into soft tissues with a surprising minimum of pain, and that is a point to consider in lancing any abscess. Abscesses are such tender propositions when pressure of any kind is applied, that anything we may use tending to obviate pressure has a great point in its favor. To attempt to open an acute alveolar abscess with the common gum lance, is the height of barbarism in this day of dental enlightenment.

In making the opening, the knife should be placed on the point where the incision is to commence, and then with a quick movement and light pressure, it is plunged into the sac, drawn forward rapidly for a quarter to a half an inch, and withdrawn. Make an incision, not a puncture, so that ample drainage may be secured. After incising, the pus should be coaxed out by pressure and kneading, as required, and the wound then washed out with an antiseptic solution, such as salt and water, or water with a few drops of phenol in it, or potassium permanganate, or alkalol, or glycothymoline, etc. Do not use hydrogen peroxide at any time. The danger of getting some into the abscess cavity is too great; the expanding gases would cause excruciating pain, and would very likely spread the infection.

Having washed the wound, wind absorbent cotton on nerve probes to form a swab, and pass them through the incision into the abscess cavity, swabbing deeply and reaching every part of it. Dip the last swab in tincture of iodine, and paint inside the abscess cavity and outside with it.

Let the patient now return home with instructions to poultice again and apply the ice packs. The internal poulticing and external ice applications must be continued as long as pus is obtained. If the opening was done in the morning, see the case that evening; if in the evening, see it the following morning. The point being that these cases should be watched.

Y E A R B O O K

roughly, twice in twenty-four hours, until the symptoms are well on the way to subsidence. We shall probably find the incision closed up, requiring reopening. This presents no difficulties. We shall also find pus present. Repeat the former treatment, washing well, and applying the tincture on a swab, and instruct the patient to repeat the usual home treatment.

It is seldom necessary to repeat this more than two days after incision, before the pus becomes practically absent, the swelling greatly reduced, and signs of healing set in.

When we are sure that no more pus is present, and all we get on pressure is a thin sanguinous fluid, we can cut down on the poulticing. Apply only one now for half an hour, and discontinue the ice packs. By this time the greatest tenderness to pressure on the offending member is passed and we should now open up the canals, if possible, with a fine barbed nerve broach moistened in formocresol.

When the region of the incision shows the healing process well under way, and the swelling appears to subside slowly, we can instruct the patient to apply hot cloths or a hot water bag on the outside of the face. It is safe to use hot applications externally now. Pus is absent, and the heat, bringing an increased circulation to the part, hastens the process of resolution with a consequent earlier subsidence of the swelling.

Estimating roughly, and allowing for exceptions, it may be said that the time taken to bring a case to this point will be about from five days to one week. As soon as healing is well under way we may commence the classical treatment of the root canals, if it is a tooth to be saved. If it is to be extracted, we should wait for all inflammation to subside before injecting.

As mentioned before, during all this course of treatment the patient's general condition must be watched. Constipation must be avoided and while the patient cannot take any solid food, he should be cautioned not to fail to take sufficient nourishment. Easily assimilated foods should be suggested, such as cereals, toast, milk and eggs, broths, etc., and the patient should drink plenty of good water.

In conclusion, always be persistent in trying to cure a case, seeking assistance when necessary. This will enable you to acquire a knowledge of the many things that make Dentistry worth the practicing.

ROY SYDNEY KNORR, D. D. S. '13.

ROOT—CANAL FILLINGS.

ROOT—CANAL
FILLINGS

TOO much stress cannot be laid upon this most important and much abused phase of operative work. Much has been written and much more has been done to teach students and practitioners the necessity of conscientious work in this, the criterion of good dentistry. Perseverence, patience, skill, time, asepsis—all these are necessary if we wish to be successful in root canal work and I therefore feel that a note of warning is not out of place to those who are about to enter the outside world upon the practice of dentistry with only their teachings and conscience as a guide. Dr. Herman Prinz, in a paper read before the New York State Dental Society, remarked that "one of the most subtle operations in the routine procedure of conservative dentistry is the filling of root-canals."

The primary object of filling a root canal is to replace as nearly perfectly as possible the artificially or pathologically destroyed pulp with a solid and unchangeable substance. Should a root canal not be filled, serum will seep through the apical foramen into the canal from the apical tissues. This serum is excellent material for the micro-organisms found in the tubuli of an infected canal. In sterile canals, endogenous infection may take place through the circulation. In either case secondary infection of the pericementum occurs with a resultant acute or chronic alveolar abscess and eventually a carious or necrotic condition with a great deal of destruction to the surrounding tissues. Incidentally I may add that the patient is constantly, during this infected stage, absorbing toxins into the system to the great detriment of his health and life.

With the advent of the X-ray into the field of dentistry it is a very simple matter to check up all cases of root-canal work.

When the canals have been thoroughly cleansed and made aseptic, small thin wires are passed into them until presumably the apex of each canal has been reached. A small portion of the wire is left in the pulp chamber to facilitate removal. A radiograph is then taken and the operator can readily see whether or not he has reached the apex. If he has not, he may use either mechanical or chemical means to reach it, measuring by means of the radiograph the exact length of the canal. Having filled the canals, another radiograph should be taken to insure the thoroughness of the operation.

It is deemed advisable to obtain free access into the pulp chamber, almost, though not entirely, regardless of tooth destruction, sacrificing both enamel and dentine, if such is necessary to gain access to the apex of the canal. After the pulp tissue has been removed by broaches, the canal can then be thoroughly cleansed from debris or secondary dentine by Schrier's Sodium and Potassium. This preparation is carried by dental depots and is put up in cylindrical tubes of about two and one-half inches in length, resembling much the mercury tube of a thermometer and containing a combination of sodium and potassium. They are sealed with bees-wax and after use should again be sealed by the operator. When brought into contact with any organic material, it causes a saponification of the latter, and as it also causes a severe burn when in contact with the mucous membrane, it becomes a necessity when using it, to adjust the rubber dam.

In its use the sodium and potassium is carried up into the canal with a pumping motion by means of a barbed broach and if any debris is found in the canal, upon contact with it, a hissing sound is heard, followed by a spurt of flame and a thin trail of a nauseating vapor. This may be accompanied by a slight pain showing that there probably was still some pulp tissue left in the canal. Repeat about three or four times until assured that the canal is clean, remove the rubber dam and wash out with an antiseptic solution, using Johnson and Johnson's absorbent points to carry the solution to the apex of the canal. Dry and seal in a disinfectant and fill at next sitting. Besides removing debris, the preparation also thoroughly sterilizes the canal which gives it an added advantage. I have been using the sodium and potassium method for about two years and find it very efficient.

The canal having been thoroughly cleansed and then sterilized with the above preparation, the operator now has the choice of using the various root-canal fillings recommended by the different authorities. A very good material

ROOT—CANAL
FILLINGS

advocated by prominent men is insoluble paraffin which was introduced as a root-canal filling about 1883. It is imperative that the paraffin have a melting point of not less than 55 degrees C. (132 degrees F.) As it is colorless, it is advisable to incorporate some dye material, which should not however stain the tooth structure. The added substance should give body to the paraffin and at the same time be fairly impermeable to the X-rays. Bismuth trioxide has been found to be very good for this purpose. Antiseptics such as thymol, salol, aristol or iodoform may be added. A good formula consists of the following:

Thymol2 parts
Bismuth Trioxide30 parts
Hard paraffin (melting point from 56-58 degrees C.), 68 parts

It is rolled into small pellets or cones for use in the root-canal. Thoroughly dry the canal by means of alcohol and hot air and use the Johnson and Johnson absorbent points to remove any moisture that may be left. A wisp of cotton wrapped about a broach is dipped into pure paraffin oil and passed into the dried canal, being immediately followed by a hot air blast so as to uniformly coat the root-canal. This acts similarly to a flux in soldering as it facilitates the ready flow of the liquified paraffin into every available space. A prepared cone is now inserted into the canal and a heated wire or an Evans root drier is passed along its side. With a gentle pumping motion the air is expelled and the semi-liquified paraffin passes to the apex of the canal. The filling of the lower teeth is self-evident. In filling a canal in a tooth of the maxilla the chair should be tipped backward until a horizontal position of the upper teeth is obtained and as capillarity helps to a considerable extent, the paraffin will readily flow along the direction of the heated wire. The excess wax is removed from the pulp chamber and the latter filled with oxyphosphate cement. If it becomes necessary to remove the canal filling a heated wire will readily liquify it; it can be removed with bibulous paper cones, a broach, or a solvent such as oxylol.

Another material for filling root-canals is Zinc Oxychloride cement. This consists of calcined zinc oxide for the powder, the liquid being zinc chloride. It is mixed the same as ordinary oxyphosphate cement and when set is extremely hard, making it difficult of removal and is for this reason discarded by many operators. The addition of a small quantity of glycerin retards setting. It is introduced into the canal with a gentle pumping motion by means of a smooth broach and may also be used in combination with gutta-percha cones.

YEAR BOOK

Care should be taken not to force the oxychloride through the apical foramen as it is very irritating to the soft tissues.

ROOT—CANAL
FILLINGS

Chloropercha makes an excellent root-canal filling, for those who prefer it. Usually a quantity of aristol or iodoform is added to make it antiseptic. As it shrinks in hardening it should be used in conjunction with a gutta-percha cone and the canal so filled as to make a solid homogeneous gutta-percha mass.

A solution of Canada balsam in chloroform to which hydronaphthol has been added makes a useful solution for lining root canals prior to the introduction of a gutta-percha cone.

The use of a mixture of aristol, oil of cloves and zinc oxide to make a paste, pumped into the canal and used in conjunction with the gutta-percha cone is to be highly recommended.

It is a mooted question as to whether the root-canal filling should extend up to or beyond the apex of the root. I believe that where we have a normal healthy tooth to begin with, as when a vital pulp is extirpated, either for use as a crown or as an abutment for a bridge, the filling material should not go beyond the foramen, inasmuch as we do not desire to cause irritation to or inflammation of the apical pericemental tissues. Where strict aseptic care is taken, it is claimed that no serious results will follow if the material does pass through the foramen.

In septic conditions the opposite course should be pursued. The gutta-percha cone or paraffin should extend beyond the apical foramen. It has been claimed by Dr. G. V. Black and others that where the apex of a root has lost its pericementum due to septic infection, healthy tissue will never entirely heal up to and against the infected area and for that reason there is the possibility of a recurrent alveolar abscess. If then, this infected area is sterilized by sodium and potassium and an antiseptic material, particularly chloropercha, flowed into it through the apical foramen, there is the likelihood that healthy bone may grow about the encapsulated root apex.

To Sum Up:—

1. Take aseptic precautions in all cases.
2. The filling should be of a solid and unchangeable material.
3. It should be impermeable to the X-rays.
4. It should reach up to or beyond the apex of the canal.
5. The canal should be sterilized with sodium and potassium before filling.
6. Canal fillings should be verified by the radiograph.

BENJ. A. GREIPER, D. D. S. '13.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

1916 RECORDS

1916 RECORDS.

Favorite SubjectPhysical Diagnosis
No Comments, Now!

Favorite ProfessorsDr. Russell and Dr. Carr
 Professor most difficult to bluffDr. Russell
 Very, very evident

Favorite Demonstrators Dr. Haigh and Dr. Manville
Most Modest M. Levin; Kelly; Garbulsky

For modesty can you beat the fellow whose blank
read as follows:

Most modest I am.

Most brilliantI am.

Neatest I am.

Best NaturedAlstadt, Mensching

In my three years stay here I have never seen a grouch on Altstadt or Mensching, except when Prof. Carr mistook the latter for . . .

NeatestShelpert

Best student Warfield, Shenker

Likeliest to succeedKopensky, L. Herman

O Tempora! · O Mores!

Most eccentric Jagendorf

Noisiest Sock

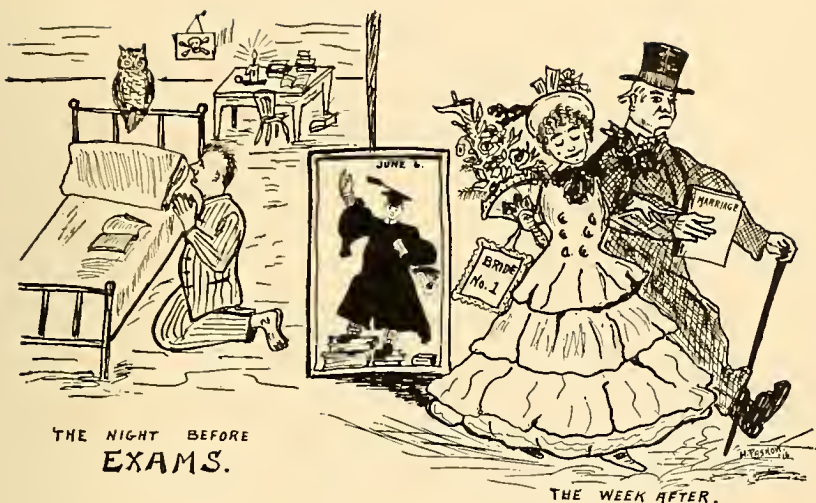
Why not add A. Goldberg, whose whisper can be heard from 35th to Buffalo?

Is a mustache a serious necessity to a graduate?

The ayes had it.

Comment—A necessity? Positively! Excellent for cleaning enamel dust from burs while waiting for your patients.

YEAR BOOK



HERE AND THERE.

HERE AND
THERE

McCaffrey and Kopensky were reviewing *Materia Medica* for the final exams. Asked Mac: "What is the effect of heat and cold?"

Sock: "Heat, among other things, expands, and cold contracts, but I can't think of an example."

Mac: "Well, in the summer when it is hot, the days are long, and during winter when it is cold, they are short."

Jaenisch: "Hell——Jagie! met Annie K. under a bridge this morning 8:30 A. M."

Jagie: "What bridge?"

Jaenisch: "Removable bridge."

L. Berman among other things proved that the Sphenoid has thirteen centers of Ossification instead of fourteen. And as usual Berman is right and Gray is wrong.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

FRESHMEN YEAR

Faculty Bronze Medal, S. A. Shenker
Anatomy Medal, A. Bochner
(deceased)

JUNIOR YEAR

Faculty Silver Medal, S. A. Shenker
Honorary Mention, M. R. Perlman
Oral Surgery Prize, A. Schur

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Vice-President, Mary Goldfarb
Secretary, Ella S. Feldman
Treasurer, Harry Jarmolowsky
Sergt.-at-Arms, Maxim R. Perlman

JUNIOR YEAR

President, Arthur Klatzkin
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Secretary, Mitchell Rosenson
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SENIOR YEAR

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Secretary, Louis Lowenthal
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Sergt. at Arms, Joseph Lampert

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A. Klatzkin
J. H. Jablow

YEAR BOOK

IN MEMORIAM

ABRAHAM H. BOCHNER

July—1914

HADLEY H. CHADWICK

August—1914

MORRIS GOLDER

February—1914

SAMUEL ZUCKER

May—1914

MAX KRINSKY

August—1914

EUGENE A. ANTHONY

June—1914

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

GRINDS AND
RECORDS

YEAR BOOK



BENJAMIN ALTSTADT

New York City

Stuyvesant High School

"Ever fond of telling fine jokes."

"By dint of Dental practice he has developed a remarkable hand for wrestling."

"The leader of our class for two years."



KAUFMAN BACH

New York City

Russian Classical Gymnasium.

"Thy silence quite becomes thee."



LOUIS A. BARALL

Stuyvesant High School

Quiet and unassuming and ever loath to keep within proper distance from Klatskin—why?



LOUIS M. BERMAN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys High School, C. C. N. Y.

Ex-officio member of Student Council '14-'15.

Managing Editor—The Acorn '14-'15.

Associate founder—Menorah Society '14.

Our famous Charlie Chaplin in disguise.

It's words, words, and words once again.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

MONROE B. BEVIER

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Poughkeepsie High School.
Psi Omega.

Bevier.—"Hank" hails from Poughkeepsie and it is no secret. He is an apostle of the faith that books are made to keep unopened.

His theory is that the proper study of womankind is woman and longs for the college giving that course. "Got a cigarette."

LEOPOLD BIRNBERG

New York City

Neues Gymnasium, Bremen.

Even Germany could not destroy Birnberg's kind heart.

The man who lent more instruments and notes than any other in the class.

LILLIAN BLANCK

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eastern District High School.
What's in a name!

RALPH FREEMAN BOWMAN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Glens Falls High School, Erasmus Hall.
Psi Omega.

On their own merits modest and wise men are dumb.



YEAR BOOK



MORRIS J. BOYER

New York City

Cooper Union
Member Student Council Junior Year.
Business Manager Senior Year Book.

"And when you hear him praised, you can add more to it, for there is truth in it."

Boyer's Hobbys: Managing College Publications.



MAURICE H. BROFF

New York City

Newton High School.
Alpha Omega.

All Broff needs is some practice—so he tells us—to become the best Prosthetic man there ever was.

Of course, it isn't his fault that he originated in the Hun country.

The best thing about Broff is his smile. One more thing, he was one of the wise "seven".



CHAS. H. BROWN

New York City

Psi Omega. Senior Picture Committee.

His lofty brow in folds does show wisdom.

Let's be business like.



ROBERT B. BRUST

New York City

N. Y. Preparatory School.
Psi Omega.

Brust, Robert.—"Only the brave deserve the fair."

Courageous, curly haired and went directly home from college every day. "There's a reason."

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

SAMUEL J. CELNIKER

New York City

"I think it is well to be a little reserved." Indeed, 'tis a fine virtue.



LEO COOPER

Bayonne, N. J.

Bayonne High School.

The most valiant man in the realm. Every morn he sallied forth fearlessly from Bayonne to New York.

Leo claims his hair growing remedy will bring hair on canines and Bicuspids. Why practice dentistry?



ARTHUR GERALD CROKER

New York City

Manhattan College Academic Department.

Psi Omega

Distributing Committee 1916 Year Book.

"Red" a bright and shining example in our midst—sparkling with wit and humor and literary thoughts.

He thrived on polite and impolite repartee.



LEON EVERETTE DICKERSON

Lakewood, N. J.

Lakewood High School.

Psi Omega.

Dickson.—Much can be made of a Jerseyite if he be caught young—Dick was.

The eternal question? Does this young Lochinivar hail from Lakewood or Redbank, N. J.

We hail our Dick as a good judge of wine and women. He hates one but loves the other. He sings her praises as fluently as the branches of the internal maxillary.

Dick swears you can get only three broken broaches in a root canal.



YEAR BOOK



CLARENCE GEORGE DURKEE

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Colgate Academy. Colgate University.

Temporary Class President; Student Council; Class
Advisory Committee; Literary Editor 1916 Year
Book.

*The Editor in chief dares not grind a Grind for the
Literary Editor, lest the Literary Editor grind a
grewsome Grind for the Editor in Chief.*

*But we may say what others said: "Always a
gentleman."*



EMANUEL EDELMAN

New York City

Townsend Harris High School.

*A meek, scared Freshman once was I. But now that
years have passed OH MY.*

*Edelman thruout the three years insisted on sitting
next to man with the longest name in the class.*



RACHEL ELLIS

New York City

"I go my own way silently among ye."

"Perseverance is success."



EDWARD HAROLD ELPHANT

New York City

College of the City of New York.

Townsend Harris Hall.

Contributing Editor 1916 Year Book.

A strange mixture of knowledge, wit, and folly.

Red hair "sometimes" is an advantage.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

NIMAN ESAKOV

Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. H. S.

"In his Senior year!! how he did practice a sten-torian frown."

Niman excelled in college life—in checkers and hand grips.

ELLA S. FELDMAN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Praasent."

Tho having a remarkable, short nose—it has been the longest discussed in the class. Lina's best friend is Miss Storick—one can readily see why.

Who should worry!

JOSEPH L. FELSENFELD

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Newtown High School.

The question always resolved itself: Was it his curly locks, or his charming sympathetic voice that attracted the ladies.

He was a powerful man; both the Editor and President know it.

HARRY THEODORE FINDER

New York City

Morris High School.

More fortunate than Diogenes.

Incidentally we always did hear that truth was to be found among the "rocks." Elsewise why always with Feldstein.



YEAR BOOK



SAMUEL J. FISCHER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Evening High School.

A most serious and determined young man, and ever bore himself like a gentleman.



MAURICE J. FORTGANG

New Jersey, N. J.

Fortgang has a sharp eye for "some" ladies. Beware.

The man who will specialize in teeth bleaching.



CHAUNCEY BURNELL FRY

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Francis College.

Psi Omega.

A comely youth—kind and fair.

Secret as an angel.

Fry had something to do with the choosing of his own name.



MORRIS H. FURMAN

New York City

A visitor when he's here and a treat to the college.

The P. O. loses a good man and he loses a good job (?).

Good luck is blind—she forgets him so often. May she have better sight!

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

MORRIS M. GARBULSKY

New York City

Morris High School

Said one of him: "Quiet, but. . ."

We know naught but good of this man and the little we know is cherished.



MATILDA CHRISTINE GINSBURG

Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. D. H. S.

College Orchestra; Piano Committee; Dance Committee.

"Here's to the light that lies in woman's eyes and lies and. . . and . . ."

Showed a very useful smile and eyes to match.

Matilda never let her professors miss this either.

Music hath its charms, so has Matilda.



MOSES GITTELSON

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys' High School

Member of Orchestra 1914-15.

One of his best friends said of him: "The best thing about him is his neighbor."

"That tho on pleasure he was bent, he hath a frugal mind."



ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

Hartford, Conn.

H. P. H. S.

Member of Athletic Association.

We hope by the time he reads this, the thing on the upper lip has assumed a possible form.

And may Jove in his next commodity of hair send him a beard.

The only man in the class who kept his humor hidden until two weeks before he graduated.



YEAR BOOK



ABRAHAM BENNETT GOLDBURG

New York City
Townsend Harris Hall. College of the City of New
York.

Literary Board, 1016 Year Book.

"A scholarly mind."

"Man gets out of life what he puts in it."

"A. B. has been getting good things."

MORRIS GOLDBERG

New York City
C. C. N. Y. Evening Session. University of Missouri.
*Goldberg, mild mannered, weak of voice, but a good
student throughout his course.*

MARY GOLDFARB

New York City
Washington Irving and Bayonne High School.
Vice-president of Freshman Class.
Vice-president of Senior Class.
Member of Executive Committee of Senior Class.
*A real suffragette! Holds office, stands on the
corner, drapes in yellow and wears a chrysanthemum.
Silent, serene, and yet a suffragette!*

SAMUEL H. GOLDFARB

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boys' High School.
*"I am in earnest! I will not retreat a single word
and I will be heard."*

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

LOUIS SAUNDERS GOODMAN

New York City
Townsend Harris Hall. College of City of New York.
Pennsylvania State College. School of Mines
Columbia University.

*"He shuts his eyes and thinks no one sees."
"The Alderman."*

GEORGE GOTTLIEB

New York City

T. H. H.
Alpha Omega.
Freshman Dance Committee.
President Senior Class.

"Nobody loves a fat man."

"Dignity, sir! Dignity, I tell you again!"

*The unsolved problem of the Senior year. How
came it that one day Anna and George were forced to
sit next to one another.*

George Finitum.

LEONARD GRAY

Irvington, N. J.

Central High School.
Assistant Business Manager of Acorn 1915.

*Gray was born and bred in Cos Cob Connecticut on
Kosciusko Street—and all of his own choosing. And
despite all this he is an excellent fellow.*

*Stranger! after reading this ask him if it be true,
and then note the emphatic assent.*

CHARLES DANTE GUARINI

Brooklyn, N. Y.

St. Johns College. Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.
Columbia University.

*"As a reminiscence of by gone days Charles Dante
always 'labelled' his jokes with a hearty laugh and
waited for results."*

*"The only man in the class who has a right to be
proud of his name."*



YEAR BOOK



L. LAURENCE HERMAN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The only "Titian Blonde" in the class.



JACOB HARRY JABLOW

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys High School

Executive Committee Senior Class.

Member Advertising Board, 1016 Year Book.

One of the finest student professors we had.

Incidentally in our own humble opinion the most indefatigable man in the class.

Next to extracting teeth Jablow loved to extract difficult ads.

His daily diversion—a little tilting contest with the professors.



ADOLPH JACOBS

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eastern District High School.

Diligence is the mother of all virtues.

Silent and ever gentlemanly!

Men who talk least and do most are the wisest of all.



WALTER JAENISCH

New York City

Psi Omega.

Jaenisch's eternal diet "white of eggs."

"An undiscovered" humorist.

The only man of whom "We" were jealous: he had a more extensive profane vocabulary.

He watches and waits for his Eastern Star.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

MORITZ A. JAGENDORF

New York City

Columbia University.
Editor in Chief 1916 Year Book.
Picture Committee.
Executive Council.

How can a poor Editor compose his own Grind. Those that were made about him related to his mustach, his flower and his ties. Three things too sacred for vulgar discussion.



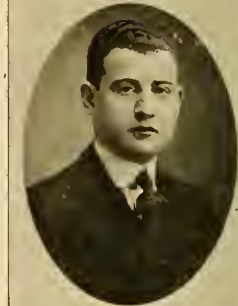
HARRY JARMULOWSKY

New York City

Townsend Harris Hall. City College.
Treasurer of Freshman Class.

Let us hope his practice will be as promising as is his name.

The Adonis of the class.



LENA KAHN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eastern District High School.

"The smallest woman with the largest amount of courage." From one who knows.

She never will be afraid of the Devil.



JACOB J. KATZ

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Morris High School.
Tenor in quartet in college minstrel show.

The man with the most contagious smile in the class.



YEAR BOOK



FEIGA KATZMAN

New York City

*A stranger from the East I am—where we think,
and speak slow.*

"Life is thought and aid."

JOHN P. KELLY

New York City

Psi Omega.

*We can not help but we wonder if John's mother
read the famous American poet Longfellow.*

*In his Senior year John suddenly evinced great
interest in the South.*

EDWARD KIVOVITS

New York City

Stuyvesant High School.

In maiden meditation and fancy free.

*He is one of our rising young men. He has risen
to 6 foot 2.*

ARTHUR KLATZKIN

New York City

De Witt Clinton High School.

C. C. N. Y.

President Junior Class.

Member of Student Council 1915.

Member of Executive Committee 1916.

None could laugh as hearty as he.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

JACOB S. KOPENSKY

New York City

Townsend Harris Hall. C. C. N. Y.

*"The" member of the famous "International four".
And he would talk—ye Gods! how he would talk!
"I shall never beware my own wit 'till I hit my shins
against it."*



MEYER KREMEN

They can be meek who have no other course.

"A modern Sir Walter Raleigh."

*"And let it be remembered if ever anyone was in
need of an instrument Kremen was sure to have it."*



ANNA KRESSIN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bryant High School.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you."

*"Some people are born great, others have great-
ness thrust upon them."*

*Anna smashed more hearts than any other girl in
the class.*



JOSEPH LAMPERT

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alpha Omega.

Sergeant-at-arms, Junior class.

Sergeant-at-arms, Senior class.

*"A soldier of Duty who guarded many turbulent
class meetings."*

"He was fair as the first blushing morn."



YEAR BOOK



MEYER J. LEIKEN

New York City
 New Brighton High School. St. Lawrence University.
 New York University.
The legal light of the class.

BERNARD LEVENSON

New York City
 Eastern District Newtown High.
 Basket Ball Team 1913-1914.
Another aspirant for pugilistic honors.

LEON REUBEN LEVINSON

New York City
 De Witt Clinton.
*"And so you will find it written in the book of laws . . .
 None but himself can be his parallel.*

ELSIE LEVIT

New York City
 Berlin High School for Girls.
*A German—yet withal a lady with many charms.
 By this time Miss Levit must be talking to HIM all
 the time.*

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

FANNIE LEVITT

New York City

"I like to talk of things that interest me."

"Her mind must be clean. She changes it so often."



LEONARD LIEBFREUND

Hoboken, N. J.

Townsend Harris Hall. College of City of New York.
Soccer Team.

Freshman Dance Committee.

Liebfreund's great handicap: his place of residence.

"I would rather say little than say too much."

"Where is Wolff?"



GUSSIE LEVANT

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Washington Irving High School.

Member of Student Council 1914-15.

Vice-President and Acting President of Junior Class.

The lady with the warm smile.

*The question is where did she get the courage to
rule the Junior Class. She isn't Lena!*



LOUIS LOWENTHAL

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys' High School.

Secretary Senior Class.

*"The man who was liked by Dr. Nyce—and for a
very good reason.*

Neatness is a fine virtue.



YEAR BOOK



JOHN ALOYSUS McCAFFREY

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys' High School. St. Johns College.

Why was Mc created Irish?

The most democratic man in the class. He had a warm place in his heart for every nationality.



BENJAMIN MARCUS

New York City

I had rather be wiser than I look than look wiser than I am.



MYRON J. MASHKOWITZ

New York City

DeWitt Clinton High School.

Alpha Omega.

Freshman Dance Committee.

Senior Class Executive Committee.

Circulation manager Senior Year Book.

He had a habit of living up to the first part of his name.

But by the nine gods! how he did accomplish difficult tasks.!



HERMAN MEINWALD

New York City

Treasurer Senior Class.

"Men of few words be good men."

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

FREDERICK F. MENSCHING

New York City

Mensching.—"Freddie, naturally quiet and retiring—about three A. M.—believes in war and starts one every day."

"For he's a jolly good fellow." An imitator born and bred. He wants to tackle dentistry, but Charlie Chaplin has a close second in Freddie."

"Can this be der trut?"



MAX MESSINGER

New York City

T. H. H.; C. C. N. Y.

Alpha Omega.

"We" shall never! never! never! forgive him for not respecting "Our" ties.

"Max's specialty: writing jokes for the year book while extracting wrong teeth."

STEPHEN HAROLD MINION

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys' High School.

Psi Omega.

"Steve" admirer of the truth.

Takes daily finger movements to perfect his operative technique.

"Steve" took all of Rip Van Winkles' honors away during exam. week. "The girls simply can't resist me."

DAVID IRVING MOSS

De Witt Clinton High School.

Moss' best friend was Mensching, and as the proverb hath it and a more loving pair was never seen "Ah, what d'yer mean?"

YEAR BOOK



ARNOLD JEROME NEULINGER

New York City
Townsend Harris Hall; College of the City of New
York.

Sigma Epsilon Delta.

Jehova never rewards those who deserve it. The day this was written this fair youth's prayer for a powerful mustache was still unanswered.

Why do they call him "Chick"—is it the down on the lip. . .? Or. . .!



BESSIE NEVELOFF

Far Rockaway, L. I.

Morris High; Hunter High.

Our great love for Miss Neveloff prevents us from writing anything about her—and thus after all we could only say what Miss Neveloff would say about us.

The most unforgivable thing about her is her laughter.

Gosh, etc., etc., etc. . . ad infinitum.



CHARLES OGUR

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ogur's recreation as a Senior was plugging in gold fillings.

Did he or did he not hate the girls in the class?!



HARRY AARON PASKOW

Elizabeth, N. J.

Battin High School.

Art Editor "Acorn". Assistant Art Editor 1916 Year Book.

Was he serious in his intentions—he made "rings" by the score.

And then—those daily "16" page letters.

Even Elizabeth could not destroy Paskow's artistic ability.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

MAXIM ROBERT PERLMAN

New York City

DeWitt Clinton High School.

Sergeant-at-Arms; Dance Committee; Honorable Mention Faculty Medal; Picture Committee.

Four things that made Perlman famous—his "eye-glasses", the number of classmates he succeeded in getting to the photographer, his radicalism, and his attempt to force Schenker from his high and unapproachable pedestal.



ALBERT EDW. REED

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Manual Training High School.

College Track Team during Freshman and Junior years.

Reed developed considerable speed eluding the Jersey mosquito before coming to C. D. O. S. His specialty has been to show his heels to his opponents on the cinder path and keeping up with Dr. Ford in cross questions.



MAURICE REFF

New York City

College of City of New York.

Reff and the "Editor" took their dissections in the Senior year, and neither of them expressed great joy over it.

Reff may be heard further than seen. Oh, for that voice on a foggy night.



MARGARET ELIZABETH REISS

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Girls' High School.

Alpha Psi Delta Sorority.

A product of a school for girls only, but now votes for co-ed institutions.

Meek, mild-mannered Margaret. Love is blind, but her classmates can see.

Forgot to dot an "i" in Materia Medica and therefore got 99 per cent only.



YEAR BOOK



ALEXANDER ROSENZWEIG

New York City

Universities of Vienna and Budapest.

Professor Ford ever looked to him for corroboration. Ask Weinstein, "he" knows. The only man who could teach Rosy anything.



JOHN W. SCHELPERT, JR.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Callicoon High School; Commercial High School.

Psi Omega; Freshman President; Senior Executive Committee; Business Board 1916 Year Book.

"Jack handles guttapercha by the hair."

"His moon-light exploits covered two countries; East New York and Canada."

"He stood in both places at one and the same time."

"It was thc powers above that created his feet."



HARRY SCHLISSEL

New York City

C. C. N. Y.

We know little about Harry S., but that little will pass the National Board of Censorship.

Schissel's "lock-step" was one of the wonders of the class.



ETTIE GRAUBART

"I believe in 'Radical Dentistry.'"

"And we know why she does, too."

"I just can't make my eyes behave."

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

JOSEPH SCHOEN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stuyvesant High School.

Freshman Basket Ball Team.

*A pipe, tobacco and girls, girls, girls. What more
to make a paradise.*

The darling of the Goddesses.



BESSIE LOUISE SHANDELL

New York City

Russian Gymnasium.

The lady of the charming smile.



ADA SHAPIRO

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wadleigh High School.

Executive Committee Senior Class.

*"One prescription she could never decipher: The
Year Book Editor."*

"Another—her original day of birth."

"Hence trifling mirth, I am of a serious mind."



BENJAMIN SHAPIRO

New York City

De Witt Clinton High School.

*What importentious manners may conceal we allow
the distant future to record.*



YEAR BOOK



EDWIN JOSEPH SHEAHAN

New York City

High School Tillsonburg, Ont.

Dignity is becoming to a gentleman.

MAX SPIELBERGER

New York City

DeWitt Clinton High School.

Spielberger never spoke to a girl during his three years of college!!

I am a merry man and smile to please the world.

WILLIAM HENRY STEURER

Tarrytown, N. Y.

Washington Irving High School.

Psi Omega.

Cupid has nothing on our flaxen curly haired Billy.

Heart crushing and basket ball are his occupations.

Dentistry his pastime.

"Still waters run deep." Billy swears by the Hudson River.

FLORENCE STORICK

Paterson, N. J.

Paterson High School.

Feldman and Storick the Siamese twins. Guess why!

Silks and satins hail from Paterson, so does Florence.

FLORENCE WARFIELD

New York City

Russian Government High School.
Member Junior Prom. Committee.

*And still the wonder grew that one small head could
hold all she knew.*

*Courageous, conscious, cheerful—last but not least
—“settled.”*

ARTHUR C. WEBB

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fordham Prep.

*One of the Triumvirate. The eternal question:
where are Mul. and Kelly?*

*A rolling stone gathers no moss—ask the subway
guard.*

*Turk's motto—Few things surpass old wine and
they may preach*

*Who please—the more because they preach in vain—
Let us have wine and song and mirth and laughter,
Sermons and soda water the day after.*

JACOB M. WEYLER

New York City

Slow but certain.

NATHAN WIEN

New York City

T. H. H.

Oh! I am so nervous today.

“A pretty boy.”



YEAR BOOK



CHARLES H. WILEN

New York City

A lion is a dreadful thing among the ladies.



GEORGE W. WILLIAMS

Connecticut

Psi Omega.

On Thursday William practiced Dentistry and in between hours he was ever in the front part of the corridor!



DAVID WOLFF

New York City

Was the voice fit to the name or the name to the voice.

But then what is in a name? Liebfreund is his best friend.



EDGAR W. SCHMITT

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Polytechnic Preparatory School; Polytechnic Institute.
Psi Omega; Head Usher Commencement; Art Editor
1916 Year Book; Senior Executive Committee.

Basso profundo Extraordinaire.

One of the high brows.

Knows the origin and insertion of the Masseter muscle now!

\$20,000 per year is his goal. He deserves it—for his cartoons.

In tender age Schmitt's ambition was to draw pictures; as a fair youth—it is drawing teeth.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

MORRIS LEVIN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Townsend Harris Hall.

"Quiet, smiling, unassuming, gentle, kind, with great devotion to blue eyes and blond hair, particularly if it graces a southern accent."

JOSEPH LITWIN

New York City

"I walk my own way in my own manner and do my work."

ALEX. MONASH

New York City

Townsend Harris Hall.

The Orthodontia Department of the C. D. O. S.

JOSEPH F. MULCAHY

Albany, N. Y.

Psi Omega.

He is blessed with the fatal gift of beauty.



YEAR BOOK



MARTHA DE LAN KINNEY

New York City

Fogg High School.
University Tennessee Dental College.
Alpha Psi Sorority.
*"Auburn hair and Southern voice."
"The lady from under the southern skies."*



ISAAC LEFRAK

New York City

*"The question is why did some friend of Lefrak
suggest to us that we tell him "to hire a hall."
By all the saints 'twould be well said indeed to call
this man "grim" determination. . .*



HYMAN LEIGHT

New York City

Townsend Harris Hall.
Junior Dance Committee.
*By reason of his name, his serious and intelligent
duty was to disseminate knowledge in our class.*



NATHAN HYMAN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bushwick High School.
Alpha Omega, Basket Ball Team, Winner Spectator
Silver Loving Cup, Treasurer Junior Class, Member
Piano Committee.
*"Blond" hair has one disadvantage: it does not show
well on the upper lip.
A dangerous man with the fair sex.*

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

HENRY NATHANEAL ROSENFELD

Hartford, Conn.

Hartford Public High School; Harvard.

*A big brother to "spic", but he has a fair (Harvard) smile that is worth its consistency in gold—
A gentleman!*



SIMON A. SHENKER

New York City

DeWitt Clinton.

Faculty Bronze Medal; Faculty Silver Medal.

Shenker has the faculties number and two of their medals.

He has brains and he knows it, so will anyone who is willing to "listen".



ROLAND EDWARDS STRONG

Sayville, L. I.

Sayville High School.

A remarkable indicative name. The sounds Roll Strong from Sayville. (Watch the newspapers for more.)



EDMUND HOLMES TAYLOR

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Stuyvesant High School.

College Mile Relay; Captain Senior year.

"Ed." the Paderewski of the class.

The speed demon on the cinder path.



YEAR BOOK

CHARLES W. FRIEMAN, JR.

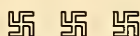
Bayport, L. I.

Bayport High School.

The last addition to the famous "International Quartet" Charlie represented the American element.

"My friend Charlie Frieman from Bay Port, L. I."

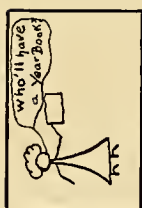
One of the seven wise men.



KIND READER.

The pictures you have seen up to this page showed you the outward appearance—now we will show you the "inner man." Furthermore, this is to be an additional record for our college when our photographs are faded or we resemble them no longer—for men's faces change with the days, but their foibles and idiosyncrasies and habits become more pronounced as time passes its way.

NINETEEN SIXTEEN



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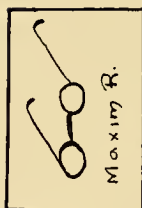
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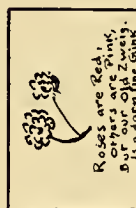
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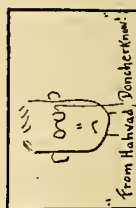
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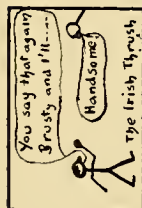
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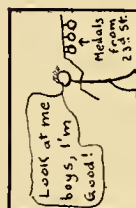
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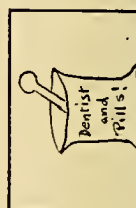
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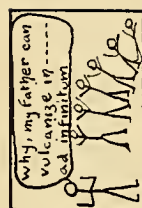
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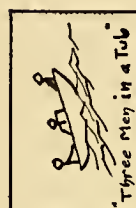
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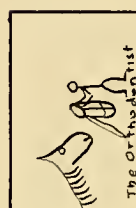
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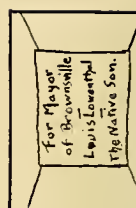
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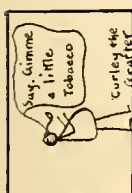


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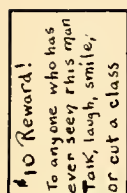
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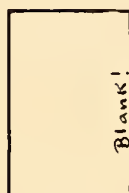
YEAR BOOK



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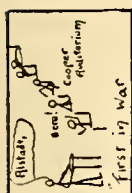


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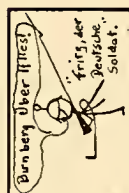
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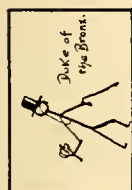
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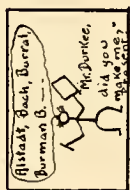
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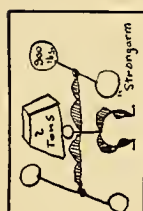
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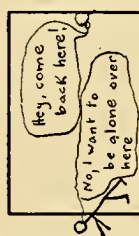
NINETEEN SIXTEEN



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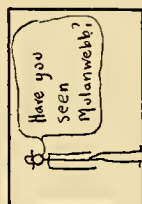
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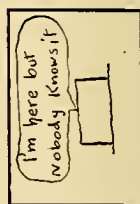
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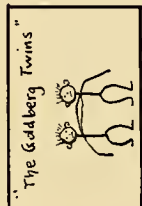
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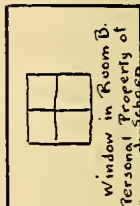
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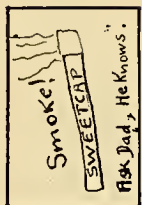
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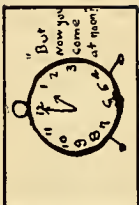
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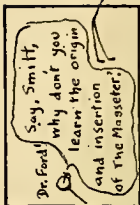
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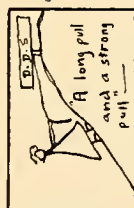
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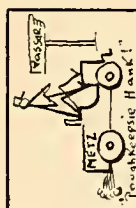
YEAR BOOK



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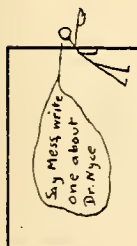
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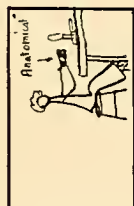
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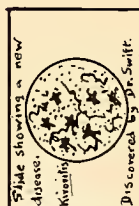
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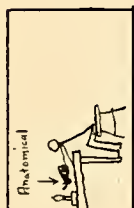
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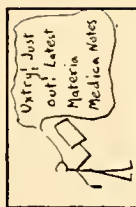
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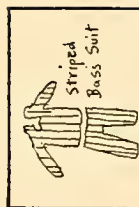
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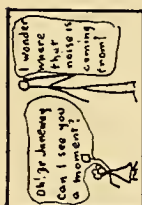


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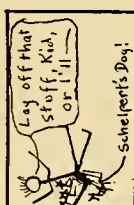
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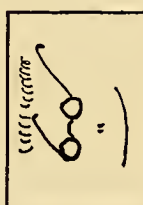
NINETEEN SIXTEEN



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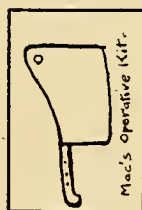
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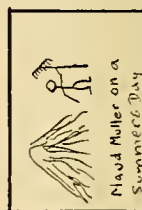
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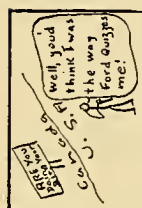
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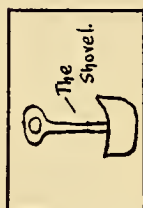
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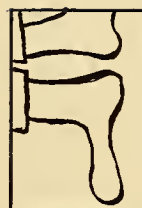
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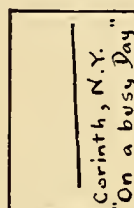
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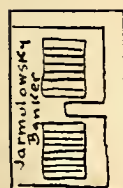


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 Steurer, 327180
 Brown, 345414
 Elphant, 885511
 Spielberg, 794361
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YEAR BOOK



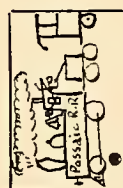
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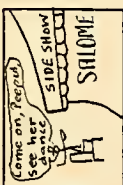
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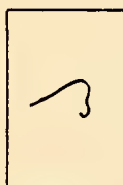
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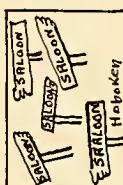
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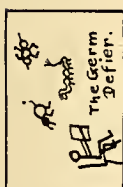
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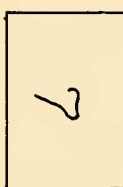
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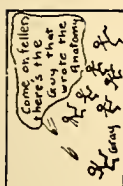
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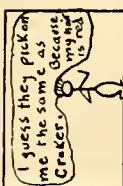
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- Gray, 477949
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Jablow, 543015
Bach, 678831
Boyer, 82226
Katzman, Miss, 722073
Graubart, Miss, 804951
Furman, 613280
Felsenfeld, 53971
Storick, Miss, 464236
Feldman, Miss, 596825
Liebfreund, 216981
Paskow, 513511
Levant, Miss, 351617
Fortgang, 754352

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

AS A GRADUATE.

I'm the leading "Doc" of Podunk town;
I'm the only one for miles around;
I've had twins and triplet and singles four;
In the league, I'm the one who tied the score.

That I'm married now I think you know;
My wife's the daughter of old rich Snow.
The doctors said he was very sick,
But for twelve years I've waited and still he sticks.

Now, I've just skipped away from my kids and wife;
It's the once in the year I see real life.
There'll be shows and suppers with plenty of wine;

For I'm off to New York with its baby dolls,
To enjoy their company along with my pals,
To refresh old memories of our senior class,
To discuss the exams we barely passed.

Our Profs. shall surely be part of our talk,
How we took what they said with a grain of salt.
When they yelled:

"If not, I'll pluck you, so take your choice,"
Or, "I know everyone of you by your voice."

And "Gentlemen, you know even a worm will turn,
So now you've thirty pages alone to learn;"
Or, "We take it up later at our lecture on soap":
That's why my first child bears the name of Hope.

L'ENVOI.

And then we'll think for a moment—and smile,
And each and everyone'll say: It was well worth while.

R. T. BOWMAN.

1917

President A. V. Haber
Vice-President Miss Spinner
Secretary W. Wasserman
Treasurer M. Gottlieb
Sergeant-at-Arms N. Stark
Faculty Bronze Medal: S. B. Shields. Honorable Mention:
Frank Entwhistle and Jessie E. Powelson.
Anatomy Medal: Julius Muscott. Honorable Mention:
Frank Entwhistle and Harry D. Solomon.

W. G. '17.

YEAR BOOK

ROLL CALL.

*Alliegro, Michael A.
 Alstadt, Benjamin
 *Anderson, Arthur H.
 *Anthony, Eugene A.
 Bach, Kaufman
 *Bakerman, Abraham
 *Barabash, Rachael
 Barall, Louis A.
 Berman, Bessie
 Berman, Louis
 Bevier, Monroe B.
 Birnberg, Leopold
 Blanck, Lillian
 †Bochner, Abraham H.
 Bowman, Ralph F.
 Boyer, Morris J.
 *Brave, Louis
 *Brounstein, Rebecca R.
 †Broff, Maurice H.
 Browman, Sarah
 Brown, Charles H.
 Brust, Robert B.
 †Campbell, Alger L., D.D.S.
 Celniker, Samuel J.
 *Chalupski, Alexandra
 1Charoff, Dora
 Clark, Henry D.
 *Cohen, Harry
 †Cooper, Leo
 *Coyne, David
 Croker, Arthur G.
 *Debover, Harry
 Dickerson, Leon E.
 *Dornfest, Harold
 Durkee, Clarence G.
 Edelman, Emanuel
 Ellis, Rachael
 Elphant, Edward H.
 Esakov, Niman
 Ewings, Norman M.
 Feldman, Ella S.
 Feldstein, Bernard, M.D.
 Felsenfeld, Joseph L.
 *Finkenthal, Benjamin
 Finder, Harry T.
 *Fingerhood, Nadezhda
 Fischer, Samuel J.
 Fortgang, Maurice J.
 †Frieman, Charles W.
 Fry, Chauncey B.
 Furman, Morris H.
 Garbulsky, Morris

*Garvin, Clinton A.
 Ginsburg, Matilda
 Gittelson, Moses
 Goldberg, Abraham
 Goldburg, Abraham B.
 Goldberg, Morris
 Goldfarb, Mary
 Goldfarb, Samuel H.
 *Goldsand, William V.
 †Golder, Morris
 *Goldstein, Pauline
 Goodman, Louis S.
 Gottlieb, George
 Graubart, Esther
 †Gray, Leonard
 Guarini, Charles D.
 *Harber, Leo
 Herman, Louis
 Herman, Louis L.
 Hershkowitz, Max
 Hyman, Nathan H.
 Jablow, Jacob H.
 †Jacobs, Adolph
 Jaenisch, Walter
 †Jagendorf, Moritz A.
 Jarmulowsky, Harry
 *Johnson, George D.
 *Just, Joseph B.
 Kahn, Lena
 Katz, Jacob
 †Katzmann, Feiga F., D.D.S.
 Kelly, John J.
 †Kinney, De Lan, D.D.S.
 †Kivovits, Edward
 Klatzkin, Arthur
 Kopensky, Jacob
 *Kramer, Harry
 Kremen, Meyer
 Kressin, Anna
 †Krinsky, Max L.
 Lampert, Joseph
 *Langan, Thaddeus
 Lefrak, Isaac
 Leight, Hyman
 Leikin, Meyer G.
 Lerner, Harry
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 Levenson, Bernard
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 Levinson, Leon R.
 Levit, Elsie
 Levitt, Abraham

NINETEEN SIXTEEN

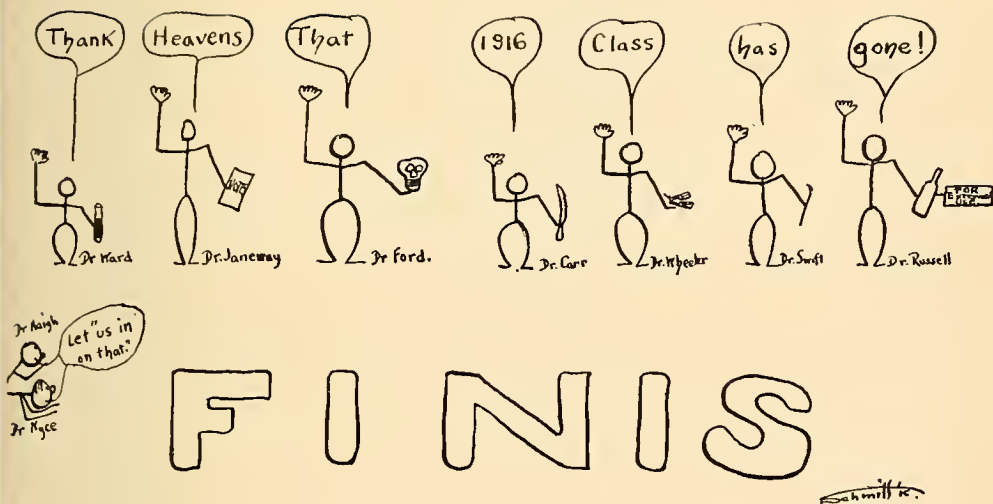
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 *Lopez, Frederick R.
 Lowenthal, Louis
 McCaffrey, John A.
 Maisel, Bella R.
 Marcus, Benjamin
 Mashkowitz, Myron I.
 Meinwald, Herman
 Mensching, Frederick F.
 Messinger, Max
 Minion, Stephen H..
 Monash, Alexander
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 Moss, David I.
 Mulcahy, Joseph F.
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 *Oakes, Welter J.
 *Ortego, Gerald L.
 *Pasch, Frederick T.
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 Rappaport, Louis H.
 Reed, Albert E.
 Reff, Maurice
 Reiss, Margaret E.
 *Ribatsky, Ephraim
 *Rifkin, Minerva
 Roller, Morris
 Rosenberg, Samuel
 Rosenfeld, Henry N.
 Rosenson, Mitchell
 Rosenthal, Morris
 Rosenzweig, Alexander

*Rothe, Joseph
 *Rubin, Elizabeth S.
 Schelpert, John W., Jr.
 Schlissel, Harry
 Schmitt, Edgar W.
 Schoen, Joseph
 Schoenberg, Jacques
 Schoenberg, Mollie
 *Schur, Arthur
 *Schwartz, Mathew
 *Seebal, Joseph
 Shandel, Bessie L.
 *Shandel, Rose
 Shapiro, Ada
 Shapiro, Benjamin
 Sharaga, Leontine
 Sheahan, Edwin J.
 *Sheinberg, Adele
 Shenker, Simon A.
 *Silverman, Isaac
 *Sinkoff, Sophie
 Spielberger, Max
 *Spitzer, Alex. F.
 *Standard, Stanley G.
 Steinhart, Pauline
 Sternberg, Louis
 Steurer, William H.
 Storick, Florence
 Strong, Roland E.
 *Strickland, Chauncey
 Taylor, Edmund H.
 Warfield, Florence
 Webb, Arthur C.
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 Wolf, David
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 ‡Zucker, Samuel

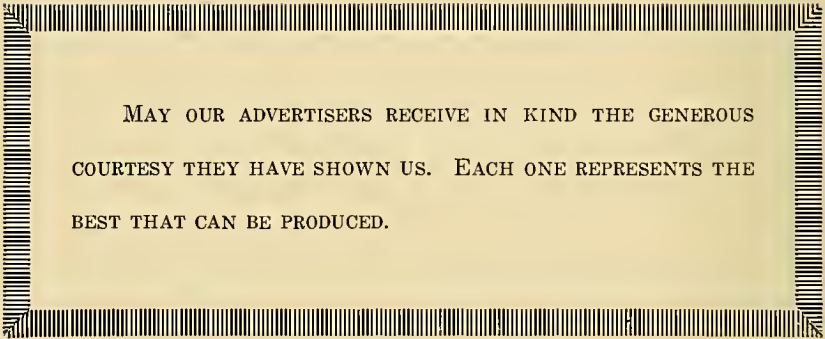
*Left.

†Came in after Freshmen Year.

‡Deceased.



NINETEEN SIXTEEN



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COURTESY THEY HAVE SHOWN US. EACH ONE REPRESENTS THE
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NINETEEN SIXTEEN

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Are successfully treated with it

EXCELLENT AS A NEUTRALIZER OF ORAL ACIDITY

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Non-Alcoholic Tonic and Reconstructive

With marked beneficial action upon the nervous system. To be relied upon where a deficiency of the phosphates is evident

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YEAR BOOK

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S. S. White office equipments afford the means. Adaptable to every need, they give the office an air of distinction, suggest superior service, inspire confidence.

We invite correspondence and welcome the opportunity to consult with you concerning *your individual* requirements.

Our Equipment booklet in colors illustrates and describes the complete line of S. S. White Equipment Combinations—the new idea in dental equipment. We will gladly mail a copy to you upon request.

The S. S. WHITE
DENTAL MFG.
CO.

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An S. S. White Equipment
Inspires Confidence



One Way To Economize

¶Save space by using one of these cabinets.

¶Both about 12 inches deep, which is especially desirable for a narrow office, but deep enough for any office.

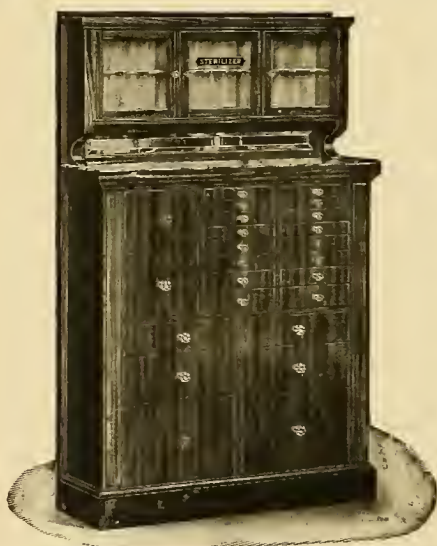
¶Notice the shallow medicine closet on the No. 97—just deep enough so no bottle can be placed in front of any other.

¶One feature of the No. 94 is the white glass trays that hold all instruments.

¶See the Verde Antique marble base on both models.

¶Many more interesting features fully explained in our catalog, which will be sent on request.

¶Bear in mind that our goods can be combined on a contract covering full equipment, and sold you on easy monthly payments.



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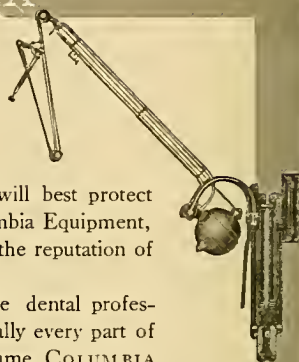
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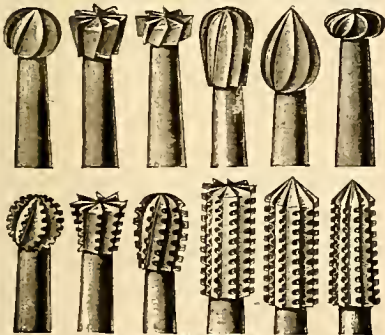
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